The New-York Times.

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THE REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN.

The Republican Rally at Cooper Institute Next Tuesday.

Leading Democrats in all Sections Declaring for Grant.

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Greeley Says There is no Kuklux in the South.

The Republican Rally at Cooper Institute Next Tuesday--Arrangements for the Meeting.

The arrangements for the grand Republican mass-meeting to take place next Tuesday evening are nearly completed. The Committee of Twenty-one—one from each Assembly district—who were chosen on Monday evening by the Central Committee for this especial work, have secured the large hall of Cooper Union, and the various subcommittees have engaged music, ordered flags, decorations, transparencies, &c., but have not decided upon having fire-works. Col. E. T. Morgan, the subcommittee on advertising, has had circulars printed, and will announce the meeting in the principal newspapers. It was not thought necessary to issue posters or "gutter-snipes." No stands will be erected for meetings outside the building. Senator Roscoe Conkling will be the only speaker, unless there should be imperative calls for others present. The Senator's address will be upon the subject of the vital issues of the day. It has not yet been determined who shall preside over the meeting.

A Hypocritical Pretense.

"With the Democratic Cabinet which Mr. Greeley will be constrained to appoint, and the Democratic Congress which will be elected with him, there will be an opportunity for reform of administrative and legislative abuses."—*The World.*

Under the auspices of the most profligate and corrupt coalition that ever was formed, the *World* insults its readers with a hypocritical pretense that abuses will be reformed. The first step in this infamous bargain involved a sacrifice of duty and honor by both the parties to it. It was an open, shameless prostitution of principle by Greeley and his followers, and by Hoffman and his associates. If successful, it would transfer the operations of the Tammany Ring from New-York to Washington.

That Alliance.

The Binghamton *Republican* promises to produce the proof of its statements concerning the agreement entered into between Greeley, Seymour and Hutchins. That a perfect arrangement exists between these eminent men is quite clear, and the Binghamton *Republican* will do a good service by producing the unanswerable proofs. We have not the slightest doubt of its ability to perform this work.

Where the Shoe Pinches.

The Litchfield (Conn.) *Enquirer* thus refers to what is a very common complaint among newspaper subscribers:

"The astonishing defection of the New-York *Tribune* from Republicanism is raising a distrust of journalism that comes home to us of the newspaper democracy pretty forcibly when we get letters like the following, accompanying a half-year's subscription:

'My subscription expired the 1st of July. Since I got bit by subscribing to the *Tribune* for one year, I dare not subscribe but six months at once.'"

An Infamous Witness.

The *Commercial Advertiser* of yesterday says: "The *World* quotes approvingly from Senator Fenton's speech at Albany, and cites him as a witness to disprove the statements made by Secretary Boutwell in reference to the financial condition of the Treasury. This is a beautiful witness for the *World* to bring forward—a man whom the *World* from time to time has denounced as a common thief, and who has silently submitted to the infamous charge. If the files of the *World* are to be relied on, this man Fenton is the most corrupt scamp that ever disgraced a public office. Here's richness for you. The next thing we may expect to hear from the *World* people is their bringing forward one of the Brooklyn Ring to prove Fenton to be an honest man. It would be just like those consistent chaps of the *World*.

Gains for Grant in Monroe County.

A private letter from a gentleman in Brockport, who is well acquainted with political matters in that locality, says: "We have lost no man of consequence from our party here, while a large number of Democrats signify their intention to vote for Grant. We feel strong for the fight."

Jefferson County Democrats for Grant.

The Watertown *Times* disposes of several false statements of the Greeley organs respecting Jefferson County. It says: "We have heard from every town in the county, and the grand result of it is that in every town we shall more than hold our own, and in some make large advances. One town, which has long given Democratic majorities, will this year give a good majority for Grant and Wilson. The game of bluster and brag has no terrors for rural Republicans; they have met with that before."

More New-York Democrats for Grant.

The Burlington (Vt.) *Free Press* learns that Hon. Timothy Hoyle, of Champlain, N. Y., an influential Democrat, who has represented Clinton County in the Assembly, has declared he will not vote for Greeley under any circumstances, but will vote for Grant. The *Free Press* also learns that Samuel F. Vilas, Wm. W. Hartwell, and Z. C. Platt, all leading Democrats of Plattsburg, decline to indorse Greeley, and probably will not vote at all. Such departures from the Democracy are becoming quite common.

Greeley and a Democratic Congress.

Judge H. D. D. Twiggs, of Georgia, has written a letter urging the Democrats of his State to vote for Greeley. Incautiously he exposes much of the plot in this paragraph: "Even admitting, for the sake of argument, that the Administration of Greeley would be characterized by bad faith and perfidy to the platform of principles adopted at Cincinnati, remember that the election of Horace Greeley *necessarily involves also the election of a Democratic majority of Congress*; and, to use the language of a distinguished orator who recently discussed this question, this in itself is well worth the sacrifice. Of course a President is utterly powerless without the aid and co-operation of Congress, and Horace Greeley if elected, and was disposed to stultify himself would be as impotent to do harm to the country as was Andrew Johnson to do good during his late administration. Are there any citizens of Washington County who would not prefer Greeley and a Democratic Congress to Grant and a Republican Congress? Let those who do not regard Greeley as a choice of evils answer this question."

Another Democratic Paper for Grant.

The Brockport *Democrat* has patriotically refused to support Greeley, its party's candidate, and declared in favor of Grant and Wilson. Its editor, Mr. Johnson Brigham, a young man of fine culture and liberal education, obtained at Hamilton College and Cornell University, in this week's issue of his paper explains clearly the reason of his refusal to follow in the humiliating paths trod by the old-time Democratic leaders. He points out such differences as exist between the Cincinnati and Philadelphia platforms, and shows that all of them are decidedly in favor of the latter, "mainly for the reason that directness is always better than evasion;" and then says: "And now, between the Republican candidates before the people we have no hesitancy in pronouncing for Grant. * * * We look with suspicion upon the many exhibitions of friendship between him who at one time preached the doctrine of secession, at another time urged the purchase of the slave property of the South, and later, signed the bail-bond of the rebel leader; between him and those who, failing in one effort to destroy the Union, only wait for a more favorable opportunity to project another in the same direction. With these facts before us, we ask all intelligent and patriotic Democrats in this district to calmly consider the situation. The time has come when every true citizen should plant himself squarely between his country and her enemies, disguise themselves as them may. To every Democrat who fought for her in the field or prayed for her success at home, who desires steadiness in business circles, the economic administration of the national finances, the maintenance of our national honor, the complete and indissoluble union of the States; to all such we appeal, asking you to join with us and with the Republican Party in the support of Ulysses S. Grant and Henry Wilson."

The Greeley Failure in Maine.

There has been considerable brag about what they were going to do down in Maine by the Greeleyites. As the Portland *Press* says, "a dozen Greeleyites in Penobscot County become 100 when reported in the Kennebec Valley, 500 in Portland, 5,000 in Boston, and in the lying columns of the New-York *Tribune*, a 'tidal wave of 15,000, which united with the Democratic vote will sweep the State of Maine for Greeley like an avalanche.'" Such "returns" will not count much on the evening of election day. Investigation on the spot now shows different results. The *Press* says: "Recent reports from reliable men from every county in the State indicate that the so-called Greeley movement is a failure. From the best sources of information we conclude that the Republican Party will not afford over a thousand votes for Mr. Greeley, and these will be balanced by an equal number of Democrats who will not vote for him. Gen. Grant's majority in November will be one of the largest majorities ever given in the State, while that in September will compare most favorably with those of other active campaigns."

Staten Island Liberals.

The *Tribune* has advices to the effect that Richmond County may give from sixteen to eighteen hundred majority for Greeley, owing to the defection of Republicans. It is true that Greeley has sworn supporters on Staten Island, but they are not, and never have been, Republicans. There has existed for years on Staten Island a notorious Democratic Ring, which has well nigh ruled and ruined the county. This Ring has owned a newspaper, the *Leader*, a most scurrilous sheet of the *Day's Doings* order, which has assailed and libeled every citizen attempting to check them. When the Tammany disclosures were made it was found that the Staten Island Ring was an appendage of the Tammany Ring, many members of the former being on the pay-rolls of the latter. This discovery caused a political revolution last Fall which nearly wiped out the Democratic majority on the island. Another year would have finished them. Seeing this the Ring last month began to hurrah for Greeley, and now hope to save themselves as does the Tammany Ring.

There are but few Republican renegades on Staten Island, and the number is more than counterbalanced by the honest anti-ring Democrats who have already pronounced for Grant.

Wyoming County.

Judge Trall, of Wyoming County, being interrogated while making a friendly call at the office of the Buffalo *Express*, upon party changes in his vicinity, replied: "I know but one Republican in my town who is a supporter of Greeley, and I know three Democrats who will not vote for him." The *Express*, with reason, believes that the experience of Judge Trall is a fair sample of the whole country. Where one Republican deserter can be found, three Democratic recruits can be counted, but with this defference—the one will make more noise than the other three.

What Had the People to do With It?

Moved by Senator Thurman's lame excuse for going over to Greeley, the Toledo (Ohio) *Commercial* asks: "How was it with the original secret contract, entered into between Horace Greeley of the one part, and Horatio Seymour, in behalf of the Tammany leaders, on the other part? What had 'the people' to do with that?"

Greeley Says There is No Kuklux in the South—Testimony of Reverdy Johnson, a Good Democrat, on the Subject.

"I have listened with unmixed horror to some of the testimony which has been brought before you. The outrages proved are shocking to humanity; they admit of neither excuse or justification; they violate every obligation which law and nature imposes upon men; they show that the parties engaged were brutes, insensible to the obligations of humanity and religion. The day will come, however, if it has not already arrived, when they will deeply lament it. Even if justice shall not overtake them, there is one tribunal from which there is no hope. It is their own judgment—that tribunal which sits in the breasts of every living man—that small, still voice that thrills through the heart—the soul of the mind, and as it speaks, gives happiness or torture—the voice of conscience, the voice of God. If it has not already spoken to them in tones which have startled them to the enormity of their conduct, I trust, in the mercy of heaven, that that voice will speak before they shall be called above to account for the transactions of this world. That it will so speak as to make them penitent, and that trusting in the dispensations of heaven, whose justice is dispensed with mercy, when they shall be brought before the bar of their great tribunal, so to speak—that incomprehensible tribunal—there will be found in the fact of their penitence, or in their previous lives, some grounds upon which God may say pardon."—*Speech of Hon. Reverdy Johnson, in Kuklux Trials, Dec. 18.*

Connecticut Democrats for Grant.

Further information concerning the Democratic participants in the Grant and Wilson ratification meeting in New-Haven, Thursday evening, is afforded by the *Journal & Courier* of that city, which says: "Not the least remarkable feature of the occasion was the speech of Hon. Thomas H. Bond, formerly State Senator from the New-Haven District, and in 1863 the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant-Governor. He declared that the people of the United States were to determine whether the Government should be 'Republican or Cossack,' and he believed they would prefer the tried Republican leaders. His speech was an an able and telling effort. Among the officers of the meeting was Hon. Charles Atwater, one of our wealthiest merchants and manufacturers, who has also represented the district as a Democratic Senator. Some five or six other and younger Democrats were elected among the officers and took seats upon the platform. And they are not alone. They are representative men with a considerable following—men who repudiate the Greeley bargain, and in this election unite with the Republicans for the re-election of the brave and tried soldier President, U. S. Grant. Connecticut must be given a place in the Grant column, for her vote will surely be given him in November."

Donnelly's Latest Somersault.

Ignatius Donnelly, of Minnesota, has turned over again. When last heard from (five days ago) he was for Greeley. It is to be hoped he will stick. But he transfers himself easily, not to say gracefully. Some of his recent diversions are enumerated by the St. Paul *Press*. It says: "In 1868 he bolted the Republican nomination for Congress in this district, and ran on an independent ticket. The next year, 1869, he returned repentant to the fold, and sought the Republican nomination for Governor. Being defeated in this aspiration, he flopped over, the succeeding year, 1870, to the Democratic Party, and became its candidate for Congress. In 1871 he again returned to the Republican ranks, was elected a member of the Republican State Convention which renominated Gov. Austin, and there made a speech announcing his determination to stand this time faithfully by the Republican flag. It is now full time for another desertion. It is just possible that Mr. Donnelly might have got through the year without his usual periodical exploit of tergiversation if he had seen any chance of being nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Second District. It is curious and significant that he did not find out that he was a Greeley man till all the Republican County Conventions in his district had been held, and that the result had demonstrated that the game was up, and that there was not the remotest chance of his nomination."

The West Virginia Election.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer* gives the following explanation respecting this year's election in West Virginia, concerning which erroneous statements have been published in some of the papers: "Our people are to vote on the adoption or rejection of a new Constitution on the 22d of August, and the general State election is to be held at the same time. If the Constitution shall be ratified, the October election, which would otherwise come on the 24th, will be dispensed with. If it be rejected, the October election will be held as usual. The indications are that the Constitution will be rejected."

Semmes Welcomes Greeley to the Deck of the Alabama.

Raphael Semmes made a brief speech at the Greeley ratification meeting, Mobile, on Saturday night last. The Mobile *Register*, Greeley's principal organ in Alabama, gives this report, which we copy without abreviation: "Admiral Semmes was the last speaker. He said that he felt as if he was trespassing on the patience of the people at that late hour. There were days when we were proud of our domain. These days are coming again. He had received more abuse at the hands of Horace Greeley than any man living, and it might seem strange that he should advocate his election. He then reviewed the last three years of Grant's Administration—he was a Cæsar in everything but the name. There has been no division in the Radical Party—they were solid and united. When every one was in despair, there gleamed a light in the darkness, and that light came from a newspaper office in New-York. There were rumblings of thunder in that office, and if there had been a statesman at Washington, he would have heeded that rumbling. The cloud—at first no bigger than a man's hand—kept gathering until it burst in Cincinnati. We all looked toward it with anxiety and hope. The platform of principles adopted there were hailed with delight. In due time the Baltimore Convention met and adopted the same principles. So that it is Horace Greeley who has come to the Captain of the Alabama, and not the Captain of the Alabama who has gone to Greeley. He stood where he had always stood. He was an original Greeley man. He preferred him to any war Democrat. Baltimore could only have nominated a war Democrat. We could not destroy the integrity of the Democratic Party by voting for Greeley. Let the dead past bury its dead. Let us shake hands over the chasm. He concluded by commending the State ticket."

Resignation of the Chairman of the Delaware Democratic Committee.

Hon. William Dean, Chairman of the Delaware Democratic Committee, has resigned that position and withdrawn from the Committee by a letter addressed to "those persons who once composed the Democratic Party of Delaware." He says: "Owing to the late revolution in our political party, I have been left on the platform of Democratic principles without any support to longer carry out or maintain them. The Democrats, according to my views, having abandoned all their own principles, have had forced on them a set of principles made by men who have all their lives been opposed to the principles of the Democracy of Delaware as heretore expounded. I yet stand on the old platform of Democracy built on rocks (as firm as our own blue rocks of Brandywine) which no flood can ever destroy, and shall continue, if alone, to sail under the old Democratic flag, which we have fought under in so many political battles, and which, in Delaware, for the last ten years has crowned our labors so often with success; and at all times am ready with any of my old associates who think with me to join for the principles of our old party and a straight Democratic ticket, and am willing to take all the odium that will be placed upon me for taking such a course, not having taken the position without considerable thought and deliberation on the matter."

The Democratic Candidates.

The Mobile (Ala.) *Register* bluntly declares that "Baltimore didn't nominate Greeley and Brown for the purpose of disbanding the Democratic Party and creating a new party for the benefit of a little Ring of 'blockheads.'" And in another article it says: "Democrats are supporting Greeley and Brown as Democratic nominees made at Baltimore. They support them as understood allies of the Liberal Republicans, and it is in this shape that the dispositions for the battle are being made by the Executive Committees of the two allies in Washington, New-York and other head-quarters. If there is to be a different plan here, and if Democrats are to be counted out of the canvass, except to do the voting, the sooner we know it the better. Democrats are going to fight for Greeley and Brown as Democrats. If they are not allowed to do it in that way, and can be spared from the fray, then the 'gushers' will have very sorry fruits to lay at their lord's feet in November."

Is Gratz Brown a Drunkard?

The following, from the Hartford *Courant*, confirms reports which have reached us from a hundred different sources. It is idle to call the exposure of such an offense "scandalous." The truth seems to be that if the Democrats have put one temperance man on their ticket, they have amply made up for it by choosing the other from the class whom Mr. Greeley denounces as "sots, rum-soakers, drunkards," &c.:

"The Meriden *Republican*, having given a report that Gratz Brown was intoxicated while in New-Haven, Rev. Abraham Norwood writes to the editor for evidence, declaring that if it is produced he will neither vote for Brown or Greeley. He says he 'will not drink a pint of vile rum even if it be associated with and mixed with a quart of pure water.' The editor of the *Republican* replies that he has the proof, but he has not permission to publish the names of his witnesses. But he offers to give Mr. Norwood the evidence and the names if he will call at the *Republican* office. Upon this evidence the editor repeats the charges with still more particularity and positiveness. The editor adds that two of the persons who saw Mr. Brown intoxicated are very prominent Democrats, and both have occupied high positions in this State, elected by the Democratic Party. The *Register* denies the statements and contradictions. The *Republican's* sweeping charges are made by Mr. Charles P. Ives and Mr. E. B. Everett of Meriden."

Greeley's Scheming.

The *Independent*, in its issue for this week, gives the following: "Personal hatred of Gen. Grant and a desire to become President himself are the two keys that unlock all the secrets of his course. Determined to gratify the one, and just as anxious to gain the other, he turned his eyes, as there can now be no doubt, toward the Democratic Party, courting it by complimentary editorials, and hoping that its necessity would prove his opportunity. Mr. Greeley is not in his present position by mere accident, or unexpectedly to himself, or without his own concurrent co-operation and seeking. He has been planning for the result he has now gained. He has—cautiously, yet by successive steps—been changing his own position, so as to conciliate toward him the good offices of the Democratic Party. He has toned down his utterances in respect to the tariff, and in respect to Congressional legislation for the proper enforcement of the Constitutional amendments. He has gradually yet progressively ceased to be politically the Greeley that was, and become altogether another thing. In plain words, the Democratic candidate of today for the Presidency is just where he is because he has wished to be there, and has sought it. It is not possible to speak of Mr. Greeley in milder terms without violating common sense in explaining his public actions, to say nothing of his private consultations with Horatio Seymour. He has deliberately gone to work to defeat the Republican Party, and just as deliberately put himself in alliance with Democracy. He knew that the mere handful of men that nominated him at Cincinnati would amount to nothing unless the Democracy should come to his help; and hence he has shaped his course, both before and since the Cincinnati Convention, to achieve this result, and last week he gained it at Baltimore."

Preparations in Maryland.

A meting of the Maryland Republican Committee was held in Baltimore Wednesday. The attendance was unusually large, every county being represented, and good reports were brought of the condition of the party throughout the State. Gen. Denison, the Chairman, reminded them that the Democratic majority last year was only 15,000, and said he believed that could be overcome by united and persistent effort. A plan was adopted for the organization of Grant and Wilson Clubs, and the time was set for holding conventions in the several districts to nominate candidates for Congress.

The Clergymen opposed to the Tammany Candidate.

A clergyman writes to the TIMES as follows:

"It may be of use and satisfaction to you to know the following political facts:

1. On the question of Grant *vs.* Greeley, I have yet to find a minister of any denomination who is out for Greeley. I have taken a deal of trouble to find out the sentiments of a large number of these men with whom I am acquainted, living in New-York, New-Jersey and Connecticut, and nearly every one is pronounced in his sentiments for Grant.

2. I find many of this class who have taken the *Tribune* for years, who have been so often disgusted and outraged by its course, that they have given it up and now take the TIMES.

The above may be more 'straws,' but I imagine that they are important indications of the present standing and future action of the most of the *Tribune's* old 'party of moral ideas.'"

Police Officers in Uniform Canvassing for Greeley and Brown.

It is stated upon good authority that on Tuesday night two Police officers attached to the Eighteenth Precinct, Captain Cameron's command, started on a tour through the Precinct, which is within the Sixteenth Assembly District, for the purpose of visiting all the liquor-dealers in the precinct to procure subscriptions to aid the canvass for Greeley and Brown. It is not alleged that the officers did more than ask for money, but any one who knows how far the Police control the granting of licenses to liquor dealers, and that the Excise Commissioners issue them upon the recommendation of the Police Captains only, will understand that no dealer who does not wish to break up his own business will dare to refuse such a request. These policemen, one of whom is named Clinchy, continued their mission-work yesterday, and visited many places, among others at least two public-house proprietors on Second-avenue, who are patriotic Republicans.

A Greeley and Brown Ratification Meeting.

A meeting to ratify the nomination of Greeley and Brown was held last evening in the Forty-ninth-street Wigwam, under the auspices of the Greeley and Brown Campaign Club of the Seventeenth Assembly District. Mr. W. L. Darragh, President of the Club, occupied the Chair. Major James Haggerty was the speaker of the evening. In an address, startlingly full of errors, he charged the President with conspiracy to procure a second term of office. He denounced the civil service, saying that a mere politician is given precedence to a cultured gentleman because of political availability. He was kind enough to admit, however, that even if Grant should be elected the country will not go to ruin.

Mr. John B. Wolf addressed the "great audience," as he was pleased to call it, in a very earnest manner, and with some profanity. The speaker said he thought he could beat Greeley as a farmer, having sent to this City four years ago a cabbage that weighed fifty pounds. [Laughter.]

Mr. John A. Beaumont and Mr. George Wochloft also addressed the meeting. The usual stereotyped resolutions indorsing Greeley and Brown were adopted, and President Grant was denounced for his "undignified and unwarranted assault upon Senators Sumner, Trumbull, Schurz, Fenton, and other distinguished representatives of the Republican Party."

The meeting then adjourned.

Jeff. Davis' Programme.

Jeff. Davis' idea of constitutional liberty is not that entertained by lovers of the Union, North or South. The Boston *Journal* recalls how, as he explained a little more than a year ago, he expected to attain it as he understands it. He spoke thus, speaking of the North, at Atlanta, Ga.: "We know our rights, know that they are invaded; then wait patiently until *we see them divided and at issue with themselves* and then JOIN THE PARTY AND SUPPORT THE CANDIDATE AND THE PLATFORM that promises a restoration of constitutional liberty. It is then that *you will hold the balance of political power in your own hands*, and it is then that all your rights will once more be *restored* and guaranteed!"

General Notes.

Some Greeleyite has wantonly mutilated a Grant and Wilson flag in Rutland, Vt.

Gen. James S. Martin is the Republican candidate for Congress in the Sixteenth District of Illinois.

Congressman E. D. Peck, of the Toledo (Ohio) District, declines a nomination for re-election.

Hon. A. R. Cotton has been nominated for re-election to Congress by the Republicans of the Second District of Iowa.

The Brenham (Texas) *Times*, a Democratic paper, refuses to support Greeley, and, sensibly, does not believe that he can defeat Grant.

Gen. S. B. Maxey has announced himself a candidate for Congress in the Second District of Texas, on the straight-out Democratic platform.

Eight prominent Democrats in Gardiner, Me., have signed the call for a Grant meeting. The Greeleyites begin to feel lonely down there also.

Congressman John J. Davis spoke at Clarksburg, West Va., Wednesday, and took strong grounds against Greeley and the new Constitution. Mr. Davis is a Democrat.

The Democrats of the Twelfth District of Illinois have nominated Hon. Robert M. Knapp for Congress, but it is not the only district in which the party is taking a nap.

The Connecticut House of Representatives have adopted a resolution for a final adjournment of the session on Friday, the 26th inst., two days earlier than last year.

Vance spoke at Newbern, N. C., recently. The same night the colored Episcopal Church was fired and burned to the ground, and with it several tenement-houses occupied by colored people.

The Chairmen of the two State Committees have issued a call for a mass Democratic and Liberal Republican Convention, in Columbus, Ohio, on Wednesday, July 31, to nominate electors.

Gov. Noyes has ordered a special election in the First District of Ohio on the day of the regular election in October, to fill the vacancy in the present Congress caused by the resignation of Hon. Aaron F. Perry.

Jesse D. Bright says that he has "suffered too much in attempting to maintain the integrity and dignity of the Democratic Party to unite in transferring it at this day to its most unrelenting, malignant and vituperative enemy."

A letter from Morgantown, West Va., says: "There is not a Greeley Republican in our county. The Democrats are generally for Greeley, but some of them say they will vote for Grant, and a large number will abstain from voting for any one."

Gratz Brown, Senators Carl Schurz and Trumbull, and Ex-Senators Hendricks and Buckalew, are announced to speak at the Ohio Amalgamation Mass Convention in Columbus, July 31. Republicans will hope that Gratz Brown at least will be there.

Local Notes.

A Grant and Wilson Club has been organized at Hempstead.

The colored men of Westbury have organized a Grant and Wilson Club.

To-night the Republicans of Jamaica will organize for Grant and Wilson.

A small meeting of soreheads took place last night at Apollo Hall, Williamsburg. A committee was appointed to organize a Central Club.

Twenty-five of the most respectable citizens in Rockville Centre have issued a call for a meeting to-night to reorganize a Grant and Wilson Campaign Club.

There were six persons present at a Greeley meeting at No. 491 Smith-street, Brooklyn, last night. Verily old Chappaquack's star is not in the ascendant in Brooklyn.

The Presidents and officers of the several Greeley and Brown campaign clubs met, last evening, at the Germania Assembly Rooms, Seventh-avenue, for the purpose of receiving the report of a committee appointed at a previous meeting to prepare a plan for organizing a Greeley and Brown Central Campaign Club. After nearly two hours' wrangling and talk, more about parliamentary etiquette than anything else, the meeting adjourned without adopting the report or accomplishing anything.

A special meeting of the Ninth Assembly District Republican Association was held last evening, to make arrangements for raising a Grant and Wilson banner, which is being painted for them. The banner is nearly completed, and it was decided to get it out next week, and to signalize the event by a grand rally of the members of the Association. The meeting also selected a committee of three to wait upon the colored citizens of the district, with a view of getting them to organize for the campaign.

The Fifth Ward Democratic Association held a large and enthusiastic meeting at the hall, corner of Hudson and Hubert streets, last evening, and, after listening to a stirring address from Wm. H. Crane, Esq., adopted resolutions repudiating the Democratic nomination of Greeley and Brown, and pledging their hearty and undivided support in the coming campaign to Grant and Wilson. The following are the officers of the Association: President, William Heust; Vice-President, Denis Casey; Secretary, Thos. F. McMahon; Treasurer, P. H. Downey.

At an enthusiastic meeting of citizens of the Fourth Assembly District held last evening at No. 236 East Broadway, a Grant and Wilson Campaign Club was organized, with the following list of officers: President, Charles E. Abbott; First Vice-President, Jas. J. Connolly; Second Vice-President, Patrick O'Brien; Recording Secretary, Henry Stanford; Corresponding Secretary, John J. Donavon; Treasurer, Felix J. O'Neil; Sergeant-at-Arms, Thomas Grogan. The meeting was largely attended, and the utmost enthusiasm was manifested. Addresses were made by Mr. George Leask, Dr. Tuom and others.

THE OLD NORTH STATE.

Vigor of the Campaign Unabated on Either Side.

Ex-Senator Doolittle Caught Garbling Mr. Boutwell's Speech—Joint Canvass of the Fifth District—What Figures Republicans Count On.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

GREENSBORO, N. C., July 19.—The work continues still with great vigor in many parts of the State. Large meetings of both parties have been held, addressed by candidates for various offices, and, in addition, mass-meetings at Fayetteville, where Doolittle spoke, and on the southern border, where Senator Wilson delivered one of his fervid orations. The leading event of the day, however, was the debate here between Judge Settle and Gen. J. M. Leach, the opposing candidates for Congress in the Fifth District, composed of the Counties of Stokes, Davidson, Guilford, Randolph, Caswell, Alamance, Rockingham and Person.

A MASTERLY ARGUMENT.

Judge Settle opened by giving a brief résumé of his political course before, during and since the war, in refutation of Leach's charge that he is an enemy of his race and country. His advocacy of peace during the war and of the Congressional plan of reconstruction he claimed had been justified by the course of the Democrats in accepting the results of the war and taking Horace Greeley as their candidate. As to the Republican Party, he asserted that it had not only given freedom to the blacks, but, in North Carolina, to white men also, and, in support of the assertion, cited the many badges of inferiority put upon the poor whites by the old laws, which had been swept away when the Republican Party came into power, mentioning especially the abolition of imprisonment for debt and the insertion of the Homestead provision in the Constitution of the State. Coming to financial affairs, he referred to the action of Gov. Caldwell in appointing an impartial Committee to investigate the State frauds, as contrasted with that of the last Democratic Legislature, which appointed three fierce Democrats for the same purpose. He defended the General Government from the attacks of Mr. Leach, using the figures of Secretary Boutwell with great effect to show that the administration of financial affairs under him had been more honest and economical than ever was known before. Judge Settle went on to show the claims of the Republicans to the confidence and support of the people, and to deny the charges of corruption and incompetence which had been made against it.

DOOLITTLE SHOWN UP.

He then took Doolittle in hand for his garbling of Secretary Boutwell's speech; as, when the latter protested against shaking hands across the bloody chasm, but desired rather that it should be filled, so that no seam of it should hereafter be discerned, Doolittle read only the first clause of the sentence, which read: "We have been advised to shake hands across the bloody chasm. I solemnly protest against the advice," and, stopping there, proceeded to argue that Secretary Boutwell desired the North and South to remain divided. Judge Settle characterized this trick of demagoguery as it deserved, and apparently met with the hearty approval of his audience, as this garbling by Doolittle has already been discovered in this community and has revoked general disgust. I have heard it styled as a trick worthy of a pot-house politician, but utterly disgraceful to one who, like Doolittle, lays claims to the decencies of debate.

GREELEY CONTRASTED WITH GRANT.

Judge Settle closed his address by contrasting Greeley, clamoring through the war for the blood of the South, with Gen. Grant, telling Lee at Appomattox to keep his sword, as he was worthy to wear it; giving to the starved Confederate soldiers all the horses of their army, so that they might put in their crop, and in standing as a bulwark between Lee, Johnson and other chieftains of the South and Andrew Johnson, when that President wanted to arrest those Generals.

GEN. LEACH REPLIES.

Judge Settle was followed by Gen. Leach, who is not only an able man but a trained public speaker, and experienced in public affairs, having served several terms in Congress. He made out as good a case as possible for himself and his party, but was forced to rely entirely upon the exploded slanders upon the Republican Party and Gen. Grant.

JUDGMENT FOR SETTLE.

Judge Settle replied, and the meeting dispersed with a decided feeling in his favor. These two gentlemen have been canvassing the district together for some weeks, and it is now certain that Settle will be elected, by at least 409 majority—making a Republican gain, as Leach is now the member for the district.

THE CALCULATIONS.

I see no reason to change my opinion as to the entire State, heretofore expressed, and North Carolina, if proper efforts are to be made, can be set down as certain for the Republicans by a decided majority. The Democrats are taking the vote of 1870 and amusing themselves by figuring out a victory by their usual way of probable gains and losses, and by this way make out a majority for themselves of about 3,500. On the other hand, the best-informed Republicans claim as the minimum of their majority 7,500, and the more sanguine are certain that it will reach 10,000 in August, and that Grant will carry the State by 18,000 or 20,000. Both sides agree that the aggregate vote of the State will not exceed 190,000, of which number 85,000 are colored, and are conceded to be wholly Republican. As 75,000 of this number will undoubtedly be cast, it will be seen that the Republicans need only a little more than 10,000 white votes to carry the State, and it is well known that there are more than double that number of white Republicans who can be relied upon to go to the polls. There is a large margin here for unexpected defections, and the reason of the confidence of the Republicans in the result of the pending contest is apparent.

NORTH CAROLINA GOLD MINES.

While in Charlotte, yesterday, Secretary Boutwell visited the United States Branch Mint there, and examined into its condition. It appears that the Mint has been a source of expense to the Government without being a benefit to anybody, as its Superintendent was not authorized to pay coin for bullion, nor provided with funds for that purpose. The consequence has been to cripple the working of the gold mines, which are numerous about Charlotte, to some extent, as the miners were forced to send their bullion to the Mint at Philadelphia, or submit to the heavy discounts of middle-men, which latter was generally preferred to the vexatious delays of transmission to Philadelphia. The mines near Charlotte are now producing about $100,000 per annum, and if properly worked could be made to yield ten times that amount. Secretary Boutwell thought that the Mint should be made of some service or abandoned altogether, and as the latter is not likely to occur, he has announced his intention of authorizing the Superintendent to purchase the bullion which may be presented, and of furnishing him with necessary funds. This course of the Secretary will not only be a great convenience to the public as well as a material aid to the development of an important industry, but it will get some service out of a Government establishment which has heretofore been practically useless. The proposed change will not entail a penny of additional expense upon the Government, as the business at the Mint and the care of the property have required that the Superintendent and Assayer should be constantly employed. It is only designed that such bullion as may be offered shall be bought at Charlotte, just as would otherwise be done at Philadelphia.

E. C.

The Recent Outrage at Raleigh, N. C.—The Conspirators to be Brought to Trial.

RALEIGH, N. C., July 19.—The trial of Shaddock, Jones, (colored,) charged with intimidating Simon Craven, (colored,) a Liberal Republican, came off before United States Commissioner Best today. Six witnesses were examined. Much interest and feeling are exhibited by both political parties. Counsel closed their argument to-night, and the Commissioner reserved his decision until the opening of the Court to-morrow.

Four arrests have been made in the case of the conspiracy against the colored man Ross. The trial commences at 10 o'clock to-morrow. It is generally believed that all the accused will be convicted under the Enforcement act.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

What Virginia is Doing in the Campaign—A District of Columbia Civil Rights Bill—How Greeley Snubs an Impecunious but "Independent" Editor.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The Republicans of Virginia make complaints because that State is so generally left out of the list of those expected to give electoral votes to Grant. They have no State election previous to the November election for President and Congressmen and all their labor is directed to that canvass. They will not have an opportunity to show what they can do till then. But the prospect for a victory is excellent, and is so regarded by some of the shrewdest politicians and ablest men of the State. Mr. Wilson and Fred. Douglass are the prominent speakers for the meeting at Richmond next week. Secretary Boutwell was advertised, but will be unable to attend.

CIVIL RIGHTS.

A Civil Rights act passed by the Legislature of the District goes into effect here to-morrow. It has reference to restaurants, ice-cream saloons, barber shops, and the like, and is stringent in its terms. The act requires that keepers shall display conspicuously in their places of business a scale of prices to be charged for articles or services, and provides a penalty of not less than $20 nor more than $50 for a failure to do so. Any proprietor of any such place of business for refusing to sell to or wait on any respectable well-behaved person without regard to race, color, or previous condition of servitude, or refusing under any pretext to serve any well-behaved respectable person in the same room, and at the same prices as other well-behaved and respectable persons are served, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction fined one hundred dollars and forfeiture of license; and it shall not be lawful for the Register or any other officer of the District of Columbia to issue by license to any person who shall have forfeited his license under the provisions of this act, until a period of one year shall have expired under such forfeiture.

SCHOOL STATISTICS.

The census statistics of schools show that the whole number of schools in 1870 in the United States, of all kinds, was 141,629; the number of teachers, 221,042; of whom 93,329 were male, and 127,713 female. The total number of pupils was 7,209,938; 3,621,996 being male, and 3,587,942 female. The total income from all sources of all the schools was $95,402,726: of this, $3,663,785 came from endowments, $61,746,039 from taxation, and $29,992,902 from all other sources, including tuition. The total income reported is nearly three times that for 1860 and nearly six times that for 1850. It is considered quite impossible that there should have been any such increase, and the apparent increase is, without doubt, referable to a failure in former censuses to secure complete returns. Of the total number of schools returned, the public schools are 125,059; classical, professional and technical, 2,545; and others, 14,025. The total number of teachers in public schools is 183,198; and in the classical, professional and technical, 12,767. The number of pupils in this latter class is 245,190; and in the public schools, 6,228,060.

MORE SPEAKERS FOR NORTH CAROLINA.

Secretary Delano leaves for North Carolina next Monday. Gen. Baker, Commissioner of Pensions, a brilliant and experienced Western campaigner, will go down at the same time to make a few speeches. Advices from private Republican sources continue to be encouraging.

The following letter of Mr. Greeley to an impecunious aspirant for an editorial position is published. The paper for which aid was asked has been published occasionally here for several months for the gratification of the editor, and, it is said, at the expense of his friends. Before Mr. Greeley "left" the *Tribune* the paper was puffed in that organ as an independent Republican journal. How independent it was can be seen from the letter. The paper bore the name of the *Transcript*:

To A. H. Dowell, Esq., St. Nicholas Hotel:

DEAR SIR: I decline decidedly to ask my friends to furnish money to sustain a newspaper in Washington. I do not consider this a legitimate political expenditure. If the people will not support newspapers that favor my election, we must get on without them as we may. Yours, HORACE GREELEY.

Now some new dodge must be tried.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

CONSUL-GENERAL BUTLER.

The *Chronicle* of this morning has the following:

"It has transpired that the President, as far back as the early part of 1871, gave a peremptory order for the removal of the man Butler, who has been disgracing us as Consul-General in Egypt. It is unfortunate that the ends of justice in this case prevented the immediate execution of the order. But it is certain that he will no longer disgrace the American name abroad in any official capacity."

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

Aid to the Portsmouth and Dover Railroad—Personal.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., July 19.—The City Council of Portsmouth last evening voted unanimously to lend the city's aid to the Portsmouth and Dover Railroad to the extent of $300,000.

The City Council of Dover are expected to follow suit this evening to the amount of a quarter of a million.

Admiral Casey, chief of the Bureau of Equipment, is visiting Commandant Pennock at this Navy-yard.

Aaron Young is reported to be restored to his old position in the Custom-house here.

The Women for Grant—Earnest Appeal of the National Woman's Suffrage Association to the Republican Party.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 19.—The *Democrat & Chronicle* contains an appeal, of which the following is a synopsis:

"WOMEN OF THE UNITED STATES: The hour for political action has come. For the first time in the history of the country woman is recognized in the platform of a large and dominant party. Philadelphia has spoken, and woman is no longer ignored. This is the thin edge of the entering wedge which shall break woman's slavery into pieces, and make us at last a nation in which caste of sex shall fall down with caste of color, and humanity alone shall be the criterion of human rights. The women of the country have long looked to the Republican Party in hope, and not in vain, for today we are launched by it into the political arena, and it must hereafter fight our battles. This great party, this progressive party, having taken the initiative step, will never go back on its record. Many Republican leaders and Republican candidates extend their sympathy, while the other party gives no promise, either in its platform or the letters of its nominee. Horace Greeley has for years been our most bitter opponent. Both by tongue and pen he has heaped abuse, ridicule and misrepresentation upon our leading women, while the whole power of the *Tribune* has been used to crush out our great reform, and now he continues his hostile course. He presses the iron heel of his despotism upon their liberties, and says he neither desires our help nor believes us capable of giving any. Women and women speakers are earnestly needed to co-operate, therefore, with the Republican Party."

The appeal is signed on behalf of the National Woman's Suffrage Association, Susan B. Anthony, President; Matilda Joslyn Gage, Chairman of the Executive Committee.

GENERAL TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

Mexicans Discussing a Peaceful Settlement of the War.

The King and Queen of Spain Fired On by Assassins.

One of the Assailants Killed and One Captured.

Precautions to Keep Proceedings at Geneva Secret.

Rinderpest on a Cattle Ship from Odessa.

MEXICO.

Discussing a Peaceful Settlement—Review of the Loyal Army at Monterey.

MATAMORAS, July 18.—The military operations lately have been unimportant owing to the tacit understanding between the Government forces at Monterey and Trevino's army at Monclava, to await the result of the negotiations pending in the City of Mexico, looking to a pacification of the country without further hostilities.

The Juarez army at Monterey, eight thousand strong, was recently reviewed by Gen. Rocha, who is expected here shortly with an escort to arrange to supply his army from this point.

It is stated that telegraph communication will soon be re-opened to the City of Mexico, there being now no obstructions.

SPAIN.

Attempt to Assassinate King Amadeus—One of the Assassins Killed, and One Captured—Congratulation on the Failure of the Plot.

MADRID, July 19—6 A. M.—At midnight last night, as the King and Queen were returning from the palace garden to the palace, five men, conveniently posted in Arnal-street, fired upon the carriage. Its occupants were uninjured. One of the assassins was immediately killed by an attendant on the royal party, and the others were captured.

The greatest indignation is everywhere expressed at the cowardly deed. The tranquillity of the city is undisturbed, although when accounts of the affair began to be generally circulated there was much excitement, and crowds gathered in the neighborhood where the attack had been made, and by 4 o'clock in the morning almost the entire population of Madrid was hastening through the streets.

Their Majesties remained self-possessed during the scene of excitement which ensued upon the attack, and the brief conflict with the assassins. When quiet had been in a measure restored; they proceeded to the Palace, where they now are receiving the members of the Ministry, the civil and military authorities of the city, and deputations from the people.

All classes are enthusiastic in rejoicings over the failure of the murderous attack.

King Amadeus will visit Santander to-morrow, in pursuance of a previously formed determination.

A Judicial Investigation in Progress.

MADRID, July 19—Evening.—Their Majesties the King and Queen assisted at a "Te Deum" in the Royal Chapel today. The King subsequently walked through the streets, and was cheered with enthusiasm by the people.

All classes are hastening to show their loyalty to and sympathy for the dynasty.

The crowd today attempted to take the assassins out of jail and shoot them, but a strong force of police prevented the act.

A judicial inquiry is actively progressing into the circumstances of the attempted assassination. There is no doubt that all connected with the crime will be dealt with according to the utmost rigor of the law.

GENEVA.

Precautions to Keep the Proceedings Secret—Italian Address to Count Sclopis—Guessing at the Subjects of Debate.

GENEVA, July 19.—Great precautions are being taken by those connected with the Board of Arbitration to secure absolute secrecy. With this view the entire party of English representatives have refused to go into any society.

A number of influential gentlemen of Italy have united in an address to Count Sclopis, the President of the Board of Arbitration, congratulating him upon the part he has taken in the proceedings of that body, and expressing their gratification that the dispute between Great Britain and America has been submitted to the discussion of a peaceful tribunal.

There was no session of the Board of Arbitration, yesterday. Today's session lasted from 1 until 4 o'clock. All the members of the Board were present. The English and American counsel were engaged the greater part of the day, yesterday, and until a late hour last night, in preparing their pleadings. It is supposed that the discussion today was devoted to the question of the responsibility of England, which Lord Tenterden denies. The Court adjourned until Monday.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Parliament—The Guards Band—An English Colony for Minnesota—Rinderpest.

LONDON, July 19.—It is reported that Parliament will be prorogued on the 10th of August.

The Grenadiers' Band are to give a series of concerts at Liverpool. They return from America in excellent health, and enthusiastic over their reception there.

The steamer Hibernian, from Liverpool, for Quebec, takes out a party of English settlers, the pioneers of a colony which it is proposed to establish in Minnesota.

Richard Francis Burton, the celebrated traveler and explorer, has been appointed to succeed the late Charles Lever as British Consul at Trieste.

In the House of Commons this evening, the Right Hon. W. E. Forster, Vice-President of the Committee of Privy Council on Education, stated that the disease known as rinderpest had appeared among the cattle on board a vessel from Odessa, bound for England, and that the Council had deemed it prudent to issue an order excluding Russian cattle from British ports.

THE STATE SOLDIERS' HOME.

Meeting of the Trustees in Albany—Organization of the Board.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 19.—The Trustees of New-York State Soldiers' Home met today, at the office of the Secretary of State, and organized by electing the following permanent officers: President, Gen. H. A. Barnum; Treasurer, Gen. W. F. Rodgers; Secretary, Major D. C. Stoddard.

The following Trustees were present: Gen. H. A. Barnum, Gen. Wm. F. Rodgers, Gen. James McQuade, Gen. J. E. Jones, Gen. J. H. Martindale, Gen. J. C. Robinson, Gen. W. M. Gregg, Col. Wm. Johnson, Col. Timothy Sullivan, Major Joseph Forbes, Major D. C. Stoddard, Major E. L. Cole, and Hon. N. K. Hopkins, State Comptroller.

The Board resolved to visit the National Soldiers' Homes before adopting any definite plan of action, and then adjourned, to meet at the call of the President.

Extensive Fire in Halifax.

HALIFAX, N. S., July 19.—A fire broke on yesterday morning in a carpenter-shop in the rear of the Central House, destroying both buildings. The flames spread rapidly, totally burning seventeen houses and damaging others. The loss amounts to $30,000, on which there is a small insurance.

THE POLITICAL FIELD.

VIRGINIA.

Politicians in Transitu—Hon. Henry Wilson and Secretary Boutwell—Gov. Walker Working for a Prize—A Conservative Family Quarrel—The Political Situation in the Richmond District—The Anti-Greeley Democrats—The Grant Republican Mass-Meeting—Greeley Clubs Dying Out, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Va., Wednesday, July 17, 1872.

Within the last few days Richmond has been visited by many distinguished visitors of both parties, among them being Senators Doolittle of Wisconsin, Tipton of Nebraska, Stockton of New-Jersey, and other Greeleyites, who were on their way to the political battlefield in North Carolina. On the Republican side, we have had with us Secretary Boutwell, Hon. Henry Wilson, candidate for Vice-President, and others, also bound for North Carolina to aid in counteracting the desperate efforts that the Conservatives or Democrats are making to carry that State in the approaching State election.

Mr. Wilson remained here for several hours yesterday, and was called upon by many of our citizens, both white and colored. He was in the most confident spirits, and said he had no doubt that the Republican ticket would carry every Northern State, with possibly the exception of the State of New-York. Hon. Henry A. Wise, who has declared that he prefers Gen. Grant to Horace Greeley, had quite a protracted interview with Mr. Wilson, but with what result, if any, is not divulged.

Gov. Walker, of Virginia, is lending a helping hand to the Greeley and Brown ticket with great industry. He spoke at Weldon, N. C., last Friday, and yesterday he spoke at Raleigh, N. C. To-morrow he will address the people in favor of Greeley and Brown at the Montgomery White Sulphur Springs. The Governor's zeal is understood to spring from the fact that he has reason to expect a place in the Cabinet should Mr. Greeley be elected President. He will make speeches for Greeley not only in Virginia and the South, but in the Northern States.

The Conservatives of Virginia are not so harmonious as might be expected. A quarrel in the State Committee has already resulted in the resignation of Alex. Moseley, Esq., editor-in-chief of the Richmond *Whig*, and the only survivor of the old editorial *régime* of this city. Both the *Whig* and the Petersburg *Index* are attacking the Committee for changing the basis of representation in the party, whereby those sections of the State where the colored people predominate lose much of their former strength in party conventions, &c. It is, in fact, the old *ante bellum* quarrel between what was known as the white basis and the mixed basis of representation. Speaking of the action of the Committee in this matter, the *Index* of yesterday says:

> "This usurpation is a little too bad. This new Committee of nine has done, not a great deal of good, but a great deal of harm, and we beg the co-operation of the Press of the State, having at heart the unity and success of our people, in a united and overwhelming rebuke to this assumption of authority on the part of nine gentlemen who have not one whit more authority to make these or any other changes than any other nine citizens of the State; no more than the champion base-ball nine, the favorite cricket nine, the nine Muses, the seven wise men or any other specific number of men or things in or out of Virginia."

In view of the row their action has caused, the resident Committee here has called a meeting of the whole Committee to assemble here on the 30th inst., to see what shall be done for peace and harmony.

The last Legislature in its gerrymanderings fixed up this Congressional district, in defiance of all geography, so as to assure a Conservative majority. But, alas, this very majority is likely to lead the disaster—for the prospect of success has called a multitude of Conservative aspirants into the field, and they are fighting for the nomination like as many Kilkenny cats. The Nominating Convention for the district has just been called, to meet here on the 14th of August, and the efforts of the various candidates and their friends are redoubled. It is believed that Confederate reminiscences, backed by money, will make the nominations for the Conservatives in the person of Col. J. K. Connolly, one of the present State Senators from this district. He is a young man; was Colonel of a Confederate regiment, lost an arm in the war, and is son-in-law of one of our wealthiest men, who is understood to bleed freely from the pocket in behalf of his ambitious son-in-law. Yet, if Connolly be nominated (as it is believed on all sides to be likely) it is almost certain that a Republican will be elected over him. He is looked upon by a very respectable minority of his party as a very weak man intellectually and as a demagogue, and it is certain that these will not vote for him in any event. His nomination will probably cause a split in his party in the district, with an independent Conservative candidate in the field. But if this should not happen, there is no doubt that if Connolly be opposed (as he will be) by either Gen. William C. Wickham or J. Ambler Smith, Esq., or Collector Rush Burgess, (one of whom will be the Republican candidate,) he will be defeated, for the figure he would cut before the people in the hands of either of the Republicans named would make a large number of the Conservatives stay away from the polls or go for his opponent.

The Democrats and Conservatives of Virginia, who have declared that they prefer Gen. Grant to Horace Greeley, are not disposed to sit and sulk. They are going to co-operate actively with the Republicans to carry the State for Grant and Wilson, and are quietly making their arrangements. The *Enquirer* of this morning, alluding to this subject, says:

> "It was rumored last night that a conference had taken place between a deputation of the Radical State Committee and a number of well-known Virginians now present in the city, who are opposed to the election of Greeley and Brown, with the view of forming a coalition to prosecute the Radical cause, and to support the Radical nominees for President and Vice-President in Virginia. It is said that some sort of an understanding in the matter was arrived at, and the names of very distinguished gentlemen were mentioned in the connection."

There is no doubt of the negotiations referred to, but it is rather premature to divulge names and purposes, and I shall await further and more definite information than I now have.

The grand Republican mass-meeting to take place here next Wednesday under the auspices of the State Executive Committee, will be one of the most imposing political demonstrations ever known in Virginia. Arrangements have been made for excursion trains at cheap rates over all the railroads leading to the city, and thousands will attend from all parts of the State. Hons. Henry Wilson, Geo. S. Boutwell and Frederick Douglass are among the prominent gentlemen who have promised to attend the meeting and speak.

The Republican State Committee met here yesterday, and accepted the resignation of Hon. W. H. H. Stowell, Chairman, who is a candidate for re-election to Congress in the Fourth District. The Committee is in session again today, and will doubtless fill the vacancy, probably before I close this letter.

The Greeley Clubs that sprung up here like mushrooms after the Cincinnati Convention are fast dying out. Several are already dead and buried, and are not likely to be resurrected. The grand Greeley ratification meeting which these clubs were to have had last Friday night did not come off, and I hear no more about it. They are all busily quarreling about the causes of the failure of the proposed Greeley excursion to Baltimore, and other failures. There is some anxious inquiry among them, too, as to the disposition of several thousand dollars, said to have been sent here from the City of New-York to aid in Greeley demonstrations. It is insinuated in some quarters that this fund has been irrevocably swallowed up by private-pockets that will not disgorge.

The State Republican Committee today elected Dr. Charles S. Mills, of this city, Chairman, vice Hon. W. H. H. Stowell, resigned. The Committee has also enlarged the programme for the 24th inst. to include a torch-light procession at night, with transparencies, bonfires, &c.

I am now authoritatively prepared to say that there was a consultation held here yesterday, at the residence of Hon. James Lyons, between the Republican State Committee and Hons. James Lyons, J. Harmer Gilmer, W. T. Earley, John W. Jackson, and other prominent gentlemen, most of whom have heretofore acted with the Democratic or Conservative Party. The consultation was harmonious and mutually satisfactory, and the gentlemen named and others who were present will take an active part in the pending canvass in behalf of the election of Grant and Wilson.

Col. O'Ferrall, Conservative member of the House of Delegates from Rockingham County, has taken the stump against Greeley and Brown, though he has not yet come out for Grant and Wilson. E.

THE CANVASS IN CONNECTICUT.

The Greeley Movement in the State—The Tammany Candidate Losing Ground—Prominent Democrats Supporting Grant—The "Rural Districts" Not in Favor of the Chappaqua Farmer.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., July 18, 1872.

Having to make a brief trip through this State, I have taken every opportunity to obtain information concerning the progress and prospects of the campaign. The two great parties have been so evenly divided here for years, that all political contests are warm, and predictions as to the result of any particular election are extra hazardous. Nevertheless the Greeley organ in your City has made numerous announcements that "Connecticut is sure for Greeley by from 5,000 to 10,000," and has published frequent letters indicating the rapid spread of the Greeley mania, and the unparalleled enthusiasm of the Nutmeg State for the "Great American wood-chopper." It is a fact that among the Republicans of the State there was, prior to the Cincinnati Convention, a respectable minority who favored the so-called "Liberal" movement, under the impression that it was an honest effort, by honest men, to secure some practical reforms in the Government. These were joined by the "sorehead" factions, composed of political bummers and camp-followers, whose efforts for office had been unavailing, or who had been ejected from desirable berths for incompetence or malfeasance. The first-mentioned portion were disappointed and disgusted with the work of the Cincinnati Convention, and most of those who have not already deserted the movement will do so before November, satisfied that reforms are more likely to be obtained through the regular Republican organization than under the leadership of such men as Cochrane, Grosvenor, Seymour, Wade Hampton, *et id omne genus*, who are the trainers of Mr. Greeley, and whose commands he will be expected to obey. The "sorehead" and "bummer" faction still remains, and is now virtually coalesced with the Democracy. In fact, the most prominent of these "Liberals" originally came from the Democratic ranks, and are now like the once purified pig, following their natural instincts in returning to their former wallowing. The general style of the support received by the Greeley ticket in this State may be inferred from the sort of speakers obtained from here for the great Greeley mass meeting in New-York. After ransacking the State for prominent Republicans, Cochrane finally secured three speakers. Of these, two, Gallagher and Waller, belong to the lower order of Democratic demagogues, and the third, Jacques, is a disreputable character, an Ex-Postmaster, ejected for cause, and a heavy load for any party to carry. He is a fair sample of the men from this State, whose names are paraded in the *Tribune* as "life-long Republicans."

The concurrent opinion of the most intelligent men of both parties whom I have met is that the Greeley movement is not as strong here as a month ago, and that it is losing ground daily. As a straw worthy of mention is the recent change in the management of the Hartford *Post*, the Greeley editor, Mr. Bremley, retiring to make room for one who will conduct the paper more in accordance with the views of its owners and subscribers. The number of Greeley Republicans in New-Haven is very small, and is more than balanced by the prominent Democrats who have declared their uncompromising hostility to the Baltimore nominees. Several of the latter, including some of the most respected and influential members of the party, have announced their determination of working and voting for Grant; while others say they shall remain away from the polls; and this, in my judgment, is the present intention of that large portion of the party, who have been Democrats from principle, and are not yet prepared to sacrifice all principles for the mere hope of future spoils. In the rural districts this feeling is very intense. The common salutation for an old-line Democrat is "Are you going to vote for Greeley?" And the reply almost invariably comes, "Greeley be d—d," accompanied with a look of anguish as though the speakers had recently been indulging in "lobster and milk." I asked some of my informants if this bitter feeling would not "blow over" before election, but the general impression was to the contrary, and one good Democrat said to me: "You have no appreciation of the extreme opposition which every old Democrat feels for Horace Greeley, and you will find very few but those who are hoping for office that will consent to vote for him."

Today I conversed with two of the shrewdest Republican politicians in the State, and found them coinciding with my previously formed views. They think the Greeley Republicans, already few, will decrease in numbers, while the disaffection in the Democratic ranks will constantly increase, and that the State may be considered secure. They both were of the opinion that the visit of Gratz Brown to this city and his foolish speeches here lost him votes. One of them, who knew the men, said: "Gratz Brown is another Frank Blair, with less ability than Frank."

R. H.

LOUISIANA.

The Reform State Ticket—Consternation of the Friends of Warmoth—The Colored Men Ignored by the Greeley Democracy—Miscellaneous Notes.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, July 11, 1872.

The recent movement on the part of the Reformers and Democrats of this State in forming a union, and the nomination of a State and electoral ticket to be supported by the followers of this combination in November next, has completely upset the calculations of the Liberals under the lead of Warmoth, Pinchback and Sloanaker. This union and the nominations was a surprise to the marplots of the Liberals, so called, and what to do they do not know. So great is the disappointment of the "anything to beat Grant" party that, through their organs, the *Times* and the *Republican*, they are accusing the Reformers and Democrats of playing the heathen Chinee upon Warmoth and his Liberal followers. The programme now is, that the Baltimore party will have the running of the machine to the exclusion of the Cincinnati pilgrims, and to this end a full ticket has been nominated in the interest of the former parties, and the latter have been left out in the cold. It has been amusing, for several days past, to witness the tortures and ravings of the *Times* and *Republican* against the *Picayune*, and the retorts of the *Bee* against their neighbors, while the people are calling to mind that old, familiar adage, "When rogues fall out," &c., and enjoy the prospect of the election of an honest Republican ticket from the President down. It is safe to say that the Convention of the Warmoth-Pinchback party, called for the 3d of next month, will turn out to be a miserable fiasco or failure, and it is doubtful now whether it will be considered worth while to spend any time or money at all on the affair.

THE GREELEY DEMOCRACY TO SQUELCH THE COLORED MEN.

To show the feeling of the party which intends to conduct the Liberal Democratic movement in this State, toward the newly enfranchised, a significant fact connected with the meeting held last evening in Lafayette-square, on the receipt of the intelligence of the nomination of Greeley and Brown, may be stated. Among those who were engaged in the proceedings of that meeting not a single representative of the colored race was allowed to be heard, nor was there the least notice or allusion made to them, that they had any rights which the Greeley and Brown party were bound to respect. One of the most distinguished and respected men of this race in the city, Mr. L. T. Delassize, who went to Cincinnati and participated in the proceedings of the Convention there, went to this meeting in Lafayette-square, and, to his astonishment and surprise, found himself, like a "cat in a strange garret," among the Johnson-Greeley rebel Democracy, and hastily retired. It is the intention of this Bourbon Democracy, under the leadership of Greeley, to squelch the colored men of this State and to deprive them of every privilege except the right to vote. *Ex uno disce omnes.*

A PRETTY QUARREL.

From the present outlook the quarrel between the Cincinnati and Baltimore wings of the Liberal Party in this State, is a very pretty one, as it stands, and the Republicans may look on and enjoy the sport, as the wife of a Western pioneer did, in a fight between her husband and a bear, not caring much which whips, so long as both are effectually used up. Meanwhile the Republicans are not idle, for under the auspices of the State Central Committee they are preparing for active and earnest work, which will begin about the first of the next month, and a most thorough canvass of the State will be made. It is not at all improbable that with the failure of the 3d of August Convention, and the present phase of the Reform Democratic movement, Gov. Warmoth being driven to the wall, will be compelled to come out in support of the Grant-Kellogg ticket. Thus much has been intimated by some of his most intimate friends and associates.

THE CANVASS.

Our State will be canvassed by several of the most prominent Republican speakers, among whom will be Senator Kellogg, Representatives Sheldon and Sypher, and others of equal prominence in Republican ranks. The Conservative property-holders in this State are disposed to support the Republican nominations, as they believe if that ticket is elected there will be an honest administration, which will bring to the State credit and capital which it now so sadly needs.

COTTON AND SUGAR.

The prospect for a splendid cotton and sugar crop is most encouraging, and the people of the State are happy in the anticipation of an abundant yield and profitable returns. The season has been very favorable for both of these staples, and it is said that with a continuance of the kind of weather which has been vouchsafed to the planters thus far, it will be the best that has been enjoyed for several years past. From all parts of the State the same good news comes to the merchants of this city, and they, too, are anticipating a busy and prosperous season, a consummation devoutly to be wished.

THE POLITICAL PROSPECT.

The prospect now before us of relief from the present political incubus, to be supplanted in the election in November next by honest and upright Republicans, who will faithfully execute and administer the laws in the interest of the people of the State, is in the highest degree satisfactory. Rest assured the Republicans of the Pelican State will give a good account of themselves for the Presidential and State candidates. R. H.

OHIO.

Poor Prospects of the Greeley Democracy—Their Programme for the Fall Campaign.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

ATHENS, Ohio, Monday, July 15, 1872.

The nomination at Baltimore of Horace Greeley as the Democratic candidate for President has had the effect, in this section of Ohio, to re-establish party lines almost as they stood before the meeting of the Cincinnati Liberal Republican Convention. The slap in the face given the few scattering Liberals of Ohio by the Democratic Convention at Cleveland, sent to grass most of the adherents of that faction which had not a personal grievance to redress. The programme of the Democratic leaders now is to give a Liberal candidate in districts where it is utterly impossible to elect an out-and-out Democrat. But if by any possible chance the Democrats can see an opening for a regular candidate they will insist upon his selection, and the ratio between Democrats and soreheads being as about twenty-five is to one, it will be seen at a glance what a happy opening there is for the suffering Liberals.

In this district, last Fall, the Republicans gave Gov. Noyes about eight hundred majority, and the few inconsiderate Liberals here had heart to hope that to them would be granted the candidate for Congress, they pledging one thousand votes for him from those who voted for Noyes last Fall. But, after a careful canvass, the magnates of the Democracy conclude that there are no such number of Liberals, and, indeed, not half that number. And, secondly, they decide to go in for a straight Democrat.

The Republicans will renominate Hon. W. P. Sprague, whose course in Congress has been satisfactory. The Convention meets Aug. 8.

Hon. H. S. Bundy, for one term some years ago, member of Congress from the Scioto Jackson District, will be nominated for Congress on the 17th inst., beating Hon. H. S. Neal, late Consul at Lisbon. OCCASIONAL.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Greeley's Majority.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The following is the result of a canvass, made by me, in a leading mercantile house in this City, comprising the members of the firm, salesmen, (present,) clerks and porters who are of age, and have a vote in November. For Grant and Wilson, 17; for Greeley and Brown, 1; with one doubtful, who prefers Grant to Greeley, but takes no interest in either. A number of these men are Irishmen, and have been Democrats—"consistent ones"—if such a term can be used in connection with that party, since their late departure. These are facts, plain and simple, obtained in a quiet way, without undue solicitation. One of the salesmen. C. M. P.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 17, 1872.

A Voice from Vermont.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I notice in the New-York *Herald* of the 12th an article headed "The Greeley Revolution"—taken from the Chicago *Tribune*—in which the writer says the revolution in favor of Greeley is "strong among the people of Vermont." Now, Sir, this letter is dated in a town in Vermont where Mr. Greeley said, some twenty-five years ago, that he would not say that all Democrats were horse-thieves, but he *would* say that all horse-thieves were Democrats. And now that he has shown to the country what he knows about swallowing horse-thieves, his friends would forsooth try to include Vermont among the States that are revolutionizing themselves to make Greeley happy. If Greeley stock was as low throughout the land as it is in Vermont, there would be no danger of the White House ever being decorated with the white hat. We like sage up here, but we don't like it made into tea as thin as it was made at Baltimore. We never have revolutions in Vermont. I am not an office-holder nor an office-seeker, and yet A GRANT MAN.

BRANDON, Vt., Saturday, July 13, 1872.

The Canvass in New-York.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Inclosed pleased find money-order for $2 50, for which send to my address SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES for one year. Having been a subscriber to, and reader of, the *Tribune* for more than twenty-five years, it seems almost like parting with an old friend to let it go; but we cannot follow it into the enemy's camp. When Horace Greeley places himself in position to be unconditionally indorsed by the Tammany Ring North, and the rebel party South, we naturally conclude that the time has come when men who have at heart the principles of the Republican Party must seek a new standard-bearer. The skies are brightening in central Cayuga every day. Moravia has been claimed and conceded to be the banner town in the county for Greeley Republicans. This, without doubt, is true. But the thing is narrowing down here. A Grant and Wilson Club has been formed—the pioneer club, we think, in the county—and the canvass is fairly opened. The masses of the people are rallying around the old flag, and when the ides of November come you will hear that the town of Moravia has again cast her vote for Gen. Grant. AN OLD-LINE REPUBLICAN.

MORAVIA, Cayuga County, Monday, July 15, 1872.

Putnam County.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

All the support that Greeley and Brown will receive in Putnam County will hardly be worth naming and recording. We have made diligent inquiry of leading party men as to the number of Republicans who supported Gen. Grant in 1868 and will vote for Greeley in 1872 in this county, and find that they number only two. No office-holder under the General Government has signified his approbation of the apostasy of the ex-editor of the *Tribune*. Some of the Democratic leaders here say that it is the bitterest pill the Baltimore Convention could have prescribed for them to swallow; that there is one of three things left them to do—vote Greeley, or not vote an electoral ticket at all, or go for Grant; and that while a majority will probably swallow Greeley, in conformity to the decision of their National Convention, a goodly number will refuse to vote for him, and that the remainder will actually go for Grant, prompted by feelings of disgust at their own Convention in "shoving upon them their lifelong bitterest enemy," and one whom they have always regarded as "the worst Radical this country has ever produced." Greeley was not the choice of a single Democrat in this county; and while they all may love the treason, they yet detest the traitor. These Anti-Greeley Democrats say that the Baltimore Convention was taken possession of by a combination of inveterate office-seeking Democrats and renegade Republicans, and who are held together by "the cohesive power of public plunder," which is the truth. Putnam County may be safely counted on for 200 majority for Grant. CIVIS.

CARMEL, N. Y., Tuesday, July 16, 1872.

From Louisiana.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A great many people in the North very probably wonder at the sudden and intense ardor of those men in the South who have all along been styled "rebels," and who still hope and believe the "Lost Cause" will yet succeed—wonder, I say, at the sudden eagerness with which these men advocate Greeley's election. There is something deeper in it than the mere fact of Greeley being opposed to Gen. Grant. Greeley is a man whom they have hated and despised all their lives, and their new and ardent love for him would be passing strange without the following new and startling fact which has just come to light. A large number of persons have been traveling in all the Southern States as private lecturers to the Kuklux, and they have all memorized a letter, said to have been written some time before the Cincinnati Convention by Horace Greeley, in which it is said, "That in the event of his election as President he will not use the army against any State which desires to withdraw from the Union! That it is now and ever was his opinion that a State should not be coerced or kept to the compact by the use of bayonets!" The particular lecturer of whom I am writing now, also read copious extracts from files of the New-York *Tribune*, showing Mr. Greeley's opinions on secession before the war, and concluded by saying: "Them's Horace Greeley's sentiments today, and he is as anxious as you and I are to have a chance to vindicate them!"

In this State in the registered vote the colored people have about 30,000 majority, and I have not found a single one of them who will vote for Greeley. It seems strange that not even one colored vote will be cast for a man who has been all his life, apparently, their earnest advocate, and I so said to a colored man in a recent conversation, when he quickly replied, in the characteristic dialect of his people: "Ah, Boss, you see de debil hisself was a good angel once, but when he rebel and leave Heaven, de bad angels all go wid him, but none ob de good ones! Dats de way it is wid de darkeys and Massa Greeley; we no follow Greeley to de debil."

Grant and Wilson will carry Louisiana by an overwhelming majority. PELICAN.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, July 12, 1872.

The North Carolina Courts—Marshal Carrow's Reply to Congressman Beck's Slanders.

The Raleigh, (N. C.,) *Era* of July 16, brings us the reply of United States Marshal Carrow of that State to the accusations against him made by Congressman J. B. Beck, in his letter to Hon. T. L. Clingman. Mr. Carrow says:

As United States Marshal for North Carolina I have drawn from the Treasury at Washington, "within the last" fifteen months—that is to say, from April 6, 1871, to July 8, 1872, $214,271, in sums as follows:

No.		
564—April	6, 1871	$3,049
827—May	17, 1871	11,800
943—June	24, 1871	12,000
1011—July	27, 1871	10,115
1085—Sept.	11, 1871	15,000
1102—Sept.	20, 1871	10,000
1157—Oct.	5, 1871	15,000
1217—Oct.	14, 1871	10,340
1371—Nov.	10, 1871	15,000
1462—Dec.	5, 1871	13,000
1541—Dec.	18, 1871	7,600
1557—Dec.	22, 1871	15,000
1568—Dec.	27, 1871	10,000
2141—May	20, 1872	28,367
2849—June	28, 1872	20,000
2878—July	8, 1872	20,000
Total		$214,271

I paid out on account of expenses of Federal Courts in North Carolina, "within the last year" of fifteen months, as follows:

For Spring Terms of 1871	$43,512
For Fall and Special Terms, 1871	110,940
For Spring Terms, 1872	63,367
Total	$225,819

It is thus shown that, so far from having public money on hand to be used for electioneering purposes, there is still due me a considerable amount that I have paid out to meet the current expenses of my Courts. It further appears, upon the records of the National Treasury, that I have drawn for my Spring Terms, in progress from the 13th day of April, 1872, to the 27th day of June, 1872, $43,573 less than I drew for my Fall Terms of 1871, when no election was pending.

Hon. Geo. W. Brooks, United States District Judge for North Carolina, passes upon my accounts and certifies them to the Treasury Department. Against his official conduct or private integrity no man of any political party in our State has ever uttered a word. I am willing to stand by an official record signed by him, and I rest my case upon the above statement of facts and figures.

Nearly every man arrested is brought before a United States Commissioner's Court, with the witnesses, amounting often to as many as twenty in a case, and, if the charges are sustained, the party is bound over to the District Court, and the witnesses have to attend. In this way, besides the great number of individuals arrested and held for illicit distilling and kukluxing, we have summoned, transported and paid thousands of witnesses, many of them brought hundreds of miles. Thus the expense of our Courts have been great.

I now assert, and challenge all scrutiny, that not one dollar has ever been placed in my hands by the Government to be used for political purposes, nor has any such suggestion ever been made to me by any officer or friend of the Administration. And I further say that not one dollar of public money has ever been used by me for political purposes. All charges to the contrary of this statement are slanderous and false, and I believe the authors of the present charge knew it to be slanderous and false when they made it.

An Eminent "Reformer" of the Fenton School.

From the Providence Journal.

The friends of "Reform" will be gratified to learn that the great reformer Tweed and his associates of the Tammany Ring have reorganized, and are prepared to enter upon the political field for the Cincinnati candidates. A careful examination of the platform has satisfied them that they can stand upon it without any sacrifice of principle, and the deep concern which they feel at the "unconstitutional usurpations" and "despotic proceedings" of Gen. Grant have induced them to lay aside all mere partisan considerations, and to unite with those virtuous men who are endeavoring to rescue the Government from the dangerous hands into which it has fallen. Mr. Tweed's concern is especially moved at the financial aspect. He apprehends that the Treasury is not safe, and we regret to say that he has no confidence in Boutwell, and that he thinks that Spinner needs watching. An outer examination of the Subtreasury, at New-York—the insolence of the janitor prevented a more critical survey—a sort of reconnoisance, in which he was attended by those eminent Democrats, Mr. Baulch and Mr. Hagerty, now in nominal custody on account of some alleged irregularities touching certain vouchers in the Controller's office, has satisfied him that the money is not quite safe in that depository, and he thinks that the public interest requires a change both of the place and of the custodian. Although much occupied with his own affairs, which have fallen into disorder, owing to his devotion to the public interests, Mr. Tweed, it is understood, has intimated a willingness to accept the office himself, as soon as Greeley is inaugurated, and to remove the treasure to the Americus Club, where it would be perfectly safe.

Southern Expectations from Greeley.

A correspondent of the Syracuse *Journal* gives some account of conversations held with members of the Southern Press Association during their recent excursion to this State. One of them spoke of the hoped-for election of Greeley to the Presidency, and in answering what effect it would have as relates to the colored people, replied: "Elect Greeley and we will show you. We will take care of the niggers if you keep the army away. We will teach them their places. We do not want to restore them to slavery; but we want laws that will keep them in their places. Give us an Administration that will keep its hands off, and we will take care of the niggers. If we elect Greeley the first step to a restoration of our rights will be taken. We must re-establish the great doctrine of States rights." Another one said: "We don't care anything about Greeley, but we must divide the Republican Party. It is our only chance of success. What will he amount to as President, with a Democratic Cabinet and a Democratic Party at his back, except to do our bidding. I tell you, my friend, we want him. We are fighting the old issue with the pen, and we must put the great General of the Pen in command. We propose first to put a stop to military dictation—we will have the army withdrawn from the South, and the people (whites) left to govern themselves. We will restore State Rights and the Constitution as it was. We were ready to live on bread and water all our lives to gain the cause we fought for in the war, and we are now ready to make any sacrifice to the same end—swallow Greeley, Sumner or any other penitent thief that will serve our purpose. As old 'Squire Paddock said, when I told him Lee had surrendered: 'We must go back into the Union, and get control of the Government and run it, till we are strong enough to fight them again.'"

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS.

A Virginian Watering-Place—How the Visitors Spend their Time—The Efficacy of the Waters.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS,
Greenbrier County, Va., July 12, 1872.

So far the great excitement of the day is the rapid increase to our numbers which trains and stages bring us with due regularity. Very pleasant it is then to hear the affectionate or friendly greetings of relatives and acquaintances, and the criticisms and speculations on the new arrivals. Most of the pretty little cottages, which, like dependent chickens surround the mother hen or hotel, are full, or shortly will be so, and there is a delightful combination of simplicity and luxury in this semi-rural mode of life which atones for all short-comings. There is a charm, too, in the homely white-washed cot, (by the way that whitewash sadly mars the ladies lovely dresses, and even the sober broadcloth of our husbands and fathers,) and then the jaunty trip three times a day across the fresh green lawns, or down the winding paths to the well-spread table d'hote, or rather to our separate party or family tables, where each and all are provided to their liking. There is a staff of two hundred colored waiters who are obliging and courteous, though often somewhat puzzled to execute the multifarious orders with the desired celerity. Breakfast is over by 10 A. M., and the morning passes pleasantly in reading and correspondence, drinking the sulphur or iron waters, bathing and listening to the band, and in little pop visits between friends or neighboring cottagers. After dinner the parlor adjoining the dining-saloon is filled for a time with various coteries in cheerful converse, then gradually all melt away to seek an hour or so's repose before supper and the more arduous exertion of the evening. The long colonnades afford charming promenades and every opportunity for pleasant conversation or merry badinage, while here and there modest flirtations are comfortably carried on. Whist parties or euchre in many of the cottages affords amusement to those whose health or inclination leads them to prefer the seclusion of their own retreats. After supper the band breaks forth from the ball-room from time to time in alluring strains, and soon the younger members of our gay community are whirling in the mazy waltz or gliding through the quieter quadrille, while the more staid sit around the room or on the cooler balcony. Here is to be seen in infinite variety the loveliest toilets, sometimes enshrouding forms whose beauty needed no such elaborate adorning; others, again, whose almost burlesque costume is worn in perfect unconsciousness of the delight and amusement it is affording those who enjoy the comfortable assurance of being attired in truer taste.

In some instances all that appears to be aimed at is a complete daily change of attire, and one or two small heads have displayed in the past fortnight such a bewildering variety of "sweet things in hats," that one cannot help suspecting all inside the heads has been exhausted in their invention. It would be invidious among so many to particularize individuals, but our society of some five hundred comprises many fashionable and elegant women and handsome and distinguished men, who would adorn any circle, with quite a bevy of fair young girls and gallant youths to supply the ranks for future seasons. While I write, an English gentleman is giving, in the ball-room, a reading from the poets, I am told, to a large audience. Three ladies, somewhat incongruously attired with "Hecate hats," Japanese parasols and long shepherdess wands, grasped, alpenstock fashion, in the middle, have just passed, and, *apropos* of the reading, I heard one say: "What's going on there?" "Reading poetry," was the reply. "Yes, and they pay to hear it, too," said another. "Oh," rejoined a third, "what a joke, to pay money to hear poetry." So, you see, we are not all intellectual.

Of the efficacy of the waters I am unable to speak from personal experience, but it would appear from the prospectus to be a panacea for all "the ills that flesh is heir to." There is one infirmity, however, which it seems powerless to rectify. I allude to a weakness which is general among the ladies' wrists. The hand drops at right angles from the wrist, apparently lifeless, and so as to suggest the idea of its being broken, or, at any rate, too feeble and helpless for any useful work. This is the more to be regretted as nature has nowhere bestowed lovelier hands than on American women. I am told that this peculiarly weak carriage of the hand is part of the "Venus bend," but, to judge by the enormous paniers now in vogue, the Hottentot Venus, and not the Hellenic, would seem to be the present ideal of female symmetry. But if this were not so, and it could be considered appropriate or decorous for a fully-attired modern belle to stand in the drooping attitude of the nude Goddess of Love, these fair imitators of the antique should remember that, in Phidias' masterpiece, there are too sharp angles, but that the outlines of the form and limbs sweep in the graceful curves of the line of beauty. The true object for which such an attitude is assumed at all by the goddess as she rises from the Paphian foam, clothed with chastity alone, is best conveyed in Tompson's beautiful lines:

> "So stands the statue that enchants the world—
> So bending, tries to hide the matchless grace,
> The mingled beauties of exulting Greece."

Had she risen from the wave in panoply of petticoat and panier, she would doubtless have assumed, (as far as practicable with such ungraceful incumbrances,) a queen-like bearing and "heaven-erected face."

Attracted probably by the surrounding mountains which rise on every side of us wooded to their peaks, some furious storms of thunder and lightning have burst over us, accompanied by torrents of rain almost tropical in violence, but as we are 2,000 feet above the sea, the thermometer has never ranged higher than 88°, and the nights are refreshingly cool. The soil here soon dries, and in the evening we wander about the pleasure-grounds, enjoying "the cool, the fragrant, and the silent hour," or what would be the silent hour, but for the Terpsichorean strains which summon youth and pleasure to the ball-room. AZALEA.

PERUVIAN POLITICS.

Agitation in Lima—A Manifestation For the Behoof of Conspirators.

Lima (June 21) Correspondence of the Panama Star & Herald.

On the evening of the 14th inst., the inhabitants of Lima were startled from their accustomed equanimity by some ominous rumors which circulated rapidly through the city. It was intimated that, on the following day, President Balta proposed effecting a *coup d'état*, and, in the presence of the garrison of Lima, intended presenting Dr. Arenas, the candidate and favorite of the Administration, as the legally-elected President of the Republic. Considering the rumor calmly for one moment, its absurdity was apparent, but the party of agitators, always ready in Peru to improve any occasion for sedition, assiduously endeavored to persuade the people that the threatened event would take place. Consequently, on the morning of the 15th the streets were crowded with expectant citizens, and the agitation was in no-wise diminished by the sight of the troops marching from their different barracks to the principal square of the capital. But some person of a more reflective disposition than the generality suddenly remembered that on the 15th of every month the garrison of Lima passes review before the Commissary and Pay Departments in order to receive their very liberal remuneration. The city probably never witnessed a military display of equal magnitude; the army recruited from the provinces, numbered nearly 7,000 men, perfectly armed with the Winchester rifle; the artillery turning out with sixty-four pieces, six of them mitrailleuses of the most improved description, and two regiments of cavalry carrying the carbine, lance and sabre, present a most formidable appearance. The secret of the unusual number of troops on parade soon became evident, and reflects the highest credit on the Government. A laudable desire to avoid bloodshed, and to quietly intimate to the opponents of the Government that sufficient force exists to defy all attempts toward any effort to attack law and order, induced Col. Balta to make the significant hint easily to be deduced from the display of the battalions at his command. Anxious to preserve the tranquility of the country for which he has done so much, and whose interests and material prosperity have progressed so extraordinarily under his Administration, President Balta adopted a method calculated to strike dismay among the ranks of those who with any subterfuge would seek to revive the scenes of anarchy and confusion for which Peru formerly was so unhappily renowned. The effect of the manifestation was beneficial. The rumors of revolt are not such as to justify any fear of serious trouble, and in spite of the workings of a limited party, the country is at perfect peace. Mr. Pardo, as patriotic as any of his countrymen, deprecates all movements tending toward retrocession in the prosperous march of the Republic, but it cannot be denied that some of his adherents are not actuated by the same worthy motives. Congress will decide the question next month, and the general opinion is that no alteration of the public tranquillity will occur of a nature to inspire warranted alarm.

STRASBOURG.

German Plans for Strengthening the Fortifications.

Strasbourg (July 3) Correspondence of the London Echo.

Gen. Ducrot, with serious persistence, urged upon Louis Napoleon the necessity of erecting detached forts around this city; but then the Emperor and his men of war were so thoroughly convinced of the "Military Promenade to Berlin" character of the war projected by them, that they looked upon the erection of forts round Strasburg as a foolish work of supererogation. The German Government was of a different opinion. Field-Marshal Moltke was, accordingly, charged last year with the task of devising means to render Strasbourg as unassailable as Metz. I think I have pretty good authority for asserting that he fixed upon sixteen different points round the city for the erection of a series of detached forts thereon. These points are all of them situate some five or six English miles from the city, which, besides the invaluable advantage of shielding Strasbourg in future from the horrors of another bombardment, will also permit the widening of the present girdle by about two English miles all round, and will then afford ample room for a very considerable extension of the place. With its immense natural advantages of position, the old Argentorat, or "city on the crossing," may be expected soon to double and even treble its present population.

Of the sixteen forts projected, five only have, however, been taken in hand as yet, to-wit, Reichstette, Suffelwiersheim, Niederhausbergen, Oberhausbergen and Wolfisheim. It is intended, in the first place, to push the present girdle on the north of the city about two English miles outward, up to the canal which connects the Ill with the Rhine. A port is to be constructed here, and a new canal, to facilitate the conveyance of men and material over Kehl. On the eastern front an extensive fortified camp is to be constructed, capable of accommodating an army of 200,000 men. The five forts now taken in hand will secure also the connection between their camp and the city of Strasbourg. The earthworks of these five forts are sufficiently advanced now to allow the masonry-work to begin. Today, being the anniversary of Field-Marshal Moltke's final decision on the projected plan, had been originally fixed for the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the works in the Suffelweiersheim Fort. For some reason or other, however, known only to the highest military authorities here, this ceremony has been postponed until to-morrow.

The fort of Reichstetten, situate about five English miles north-east from the new girdle, will command the road to Lauterbourg on the east, and the line to Paris on the west, also two new projected railway lines, intended, the one to connect the forts among themselves, the other to connect them with the city. About two English miles from Reichstett lies the fort of Suffelweiersheim, partly on the road to Weissenburg, partly on the railway to Paris. A thousand yards south-east of Suffelweiersheim lies the fort of Lower Hausbergen, on the road from Strasbourg to Buxweiler; while the forts of Upper Hausbergen and Wolfisheim, lastly, command the Saverne and Paris roads and the Breusche canal.

Even these five forts will suffice to render Strasbourg very unassailable, at least on the north side, from which the most effective and destructive assaults were directed against the city in August and September, 1870. All the new forts, the five already in course of erection, as well as the other eleven to be taken in hand at a later period, will be constructed in the star form. Breisach is also to be made into a first-class fortress, with a strongly-fortified bridge across the Rhine. A railway line over Freiburg to Ulmand Donaueshingen, will secure the free connection and communication of the fortress with Trans-Rhenish Germany.

The line Metz-Diedenhofen, more especially Metz itself, is already as strong now as to be all but unassailable. Still, the Germans are indefatigably at work there also, to make doubly sure.

With Strasbourg, Breisach, and Metz-Diedenhofen thus almost absolutely secured against the remotest chance of a successful attack upon them, and affording ample shelter to some 500,000 to 600,000 men, it will soon be well nigh out of the range of possibilities that France should madly rush into the renewal of the war for the recovery of her lost provinces.

More Executions at Versailles.

Paris (July 6) Correspondence of the London News.

The bloody plain of Satory was the scene of two more executions this morning. The men shot this time were obscure individuals, belonging to the dregs of the Paris population, who were sentenced to death by a Court-martial for common-law crimes during the reign of the Commune, without, as the prosecution alleged, any political pretext. And yet one of them—Baudoin—was convicted not only of murdering a man named Herron, but of setting fire to public buildings. The other convict, Rouillac, killed a man named Dubois, and afterward robbed his house. The prisoners, coarse, brutal men, whether justly condemned or not, assumed the airs of political martyrs. When warned at 4 in the morning that their sentence was about to be executed, they abused the jailers, and said their friends would avenge them. They both refused to listen to the priest, and repulsed him rudely. When asked if they desired anything before leaving the prison, they took some wine and coffee. Rouillac smoked a dirty short pipe, laughed frequently, and sang snatches of songs. While this scene was going on Baudoin recognized in one of the jailers an old comrade in the artillery of the Guard. With him he conversed quietly, and spoke with great coolness of the certainty he felt that his political friends would soon get the upper hand. After the very short interval for refreshment and preparation the prisoners were conducted to the execution ground in prison vans. The chaplain, Abbé Folet, rode with them. On the plateau of Satory, at 5 in the morning, there was the usual scene, 10,000 troops drawn up on three sides of a square, and two firing parties opposite two posts. The prisoners walked steadily to the posts, but again repulsed the priest so roughly that he hastily withdrew to a carriage, quite frightened. They placed their backs against the posts, Rouillac still smoking his pipe and singing, and seemed to await their fate as bravely as many better men have done in the same place. But, in consequence of its having been found at a recent execution that the soldiers were made nervous by the sight of the prisoner's eyes, and could not take good aim, positive orders have been given that bandages shall be put round the eyes of every man brought out to be shot. Both Baudoin and Rouillac strenuously resisted the soldiers sent to execute this order. They loudly declared they would look death in the face. They tore off the bandages after they had been put on, and violently pushed the soldiers away. It was a shocking and unparalleled scene. Ultimately they were overpowered by numbers, and not only were their eyes bandaged, but they were forcibly lashed with strong cords to the posts. In this position they were shot. Every bullet took effect. The bodies were so strongly tied that they did not fall till the cords were cut. Then they dropped without the least life left in them. The like of this was never before seen at Satory.

The English Turf—The Death of Beadsman.

From the London Telegraph, July 9.

The death of Sir Joseph Hawley's famous thoroughbred sire, Beadsman, in the seventeenth year of his age, is an undoubted loss to the British turf, for in his veins ran some of the purest blood that ever warmed the heart of a Derby winner. It has for years been the fashion of our sporting contemporaries to speak of the owner of Beadsman and Blue Gown as the "lucky Baronet," but it must be confessed that, latterly, Dame Fortune has been chary of the favors which at one time she loved to lavish upon the famous cherry-jacket. Within the present year Sir Joseph has lost two animals by death whose places it is impossible for him to fill. Beadsman was the son and Derelict the granddaughter of that celebrated brood mare, Mendicant, who was herself the fountain-head from which sprang most of the Kentish baronet's successes on the turf. If the fickle goddess had not withdrawn her smiles from the owner of Leybourne, Beadsman might yet have been spared for many years, since it is by no means unusual for a thoroughbred stallion to live for ten or fifteen years beyond the age attained by the winner of the Derby in 1858. Thus Lord Westminster's magnificent horse, Touchstone, was thirty-two years old when he died, and the other great father of modern equine celebrities—Stockwell—had more than "come of age" before he passed away. Of the two mighty progenitors of the past century, Eclipse died at twenty-six and Highflyer at twenty-eight. But in addition to the Mendicant blood, Beadsman harked back, through his father, to a valuable strain which is becoming rarer and rarer among our modern race-horses. In Lottery, the great-grandfather of Beadsman, the British turf boasted one of the stoutest animals that ever looked through a bridle; nor was Beadsman's grandfather, Sheet Anchor, inferior in endurance to his own father, Lottery. It would be difficult to adduce any animal whose history gives stronger evidence of the caprices of fashion or the wild vicissitudes of taste than that of the father of Blue Gown, Rosicrucian and Green Sleeve. Shortly before the appearance as two-year olds of this famous trio, Beadsman stood for one season in the neighborhood of York, and, with the exception of Mr. Smallwood, not a single Yorkshire breeder availed himself of the services of one of the best sires that the North of England ever saw. Within two years the despised and neglected Derby winner was eagerly sought by the owners of all our best mares, and each foal that sprang from the loins had cost one hundred guineas before it drew its first breath. At the moment of his death, no horse in England of the same age would have fetched so large a price as Beadsman. It is a noteworthy fact that the two animals which shortly before the Derby of 1858 ran a dead heat for the Newmarket Stakes—Beadsman by Weatherbit, and Eclipse, by Orlando—have proved themselves about the best sires of the century. The fame of Beadsman needs no recapitulation to British sportsmen, nor the fame of Eclipse to Transatlantic race frequenters. In the Jerome Park Meeting, near New-York, about a month ago, the sons and daughters of Eclipse, whose progeny can go fast and can also stay, carried all before them. The time is not far distant when England and the United States will be so near together that the grandsons of the two old rivals in the Newmarket Stakes will be trying conclusions "Across the Flat," or upon one of the many new racecourses which are constantly springing into existence in the New World.

CONFEDERATE ARCHIVES.

Statement of Col. John T. Pickett Regarding the Sale of the Documents to the Government.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 19.—Col. John T. Pickett, formerly of the Confederate States, diplomatic agent for the Government of Mexico, publishes a statement showing his agency on the sale of the Confederate archives to this Government, the price obtained being $75,000. They were stored in four trunks and duly delivered at the Executive Mansion on the 3d of this month. The documents consist of the entire archives of the State Department of the Confederate States, without the abstraction of a single piece. The secret service vouchers, by which many persons of little note on this side of the lines might have been compromised, did not leave Richmond with these more public papers, but were faithfully and honorably destroyed by Mr. Benjamin the day of the evacuation.

"There is," says Col. Pickett, "but one paper, the perusal of which gave me any pain—the report of Hon. Jacob Thompson—on the operations on the frontier, &c., the existence of which was unknown to me until the Government officer with whom I lately went to Canada for the documents, found it. The publication of his report," Pickett adds, "will doubtless cause him, with Jefferson Davis and J. P. Benjamin, to feel uncomfortable for a little while; but as I expect to go to neither of them when I die, my sympathy shall not be of a heartrending character, especially as they have all treated me badly enough in my time; and here I must be suffered as one still faithful to the lost cause to say that I wholly repudiate the policy of attempting to burn Northern cities during the war, especially Democratic cities, and that I always indignantly denied the allegation until I saw Thompson's report; so let those three worthies wince, not the noble people whose cause they butchered. These now famous archives have no political significance whatsoever. Historically and financially they are valuable. I dare say all good citizens and tax-payers are interested in them. In the latter aspect they may save money to the Commonwealth by defeating the claims of those who threw up their caps for Jefferson Davis and shouted death to the Yankees during the war, and now come up here with their claims, and perjure their souls by swearing that they were always 'trooly loil.' I have no sympathy with such. The conqueror stripped me of every dollar, reducing my children to the verge of want and degradation, and consigning me to insignificance and endless toil; but it a mere expression of regret at the part I took could insure the return of the last cent with compound interest, I would scorn with a scorn unspeakable to receive it on those terms. I do not pretend to have been 'trooly loil;' but as I labor under the impression that the war is over at last, I am willing to take a fresh departure and endeavor by the arts of peace to relieve the party now in power from the care of administering the common government any longer."

Naval Orders—Assignments to the South Pacific Squadron.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 19.—The following officers have been ordered to the Omaha, at the Philadelphia Navy-yard, to report on the 10th of August, and destined for the South Pacific Station: Captain, J. C. Febiger; Lieutenant-Commanders, S. W. Nichols, A. D. Brown and C. H. Davis; Lieutenants, S. M. Ackley and J. E. Morse; Masters, F. B. M. Mason and T. N. Lee; Midshipmen, J. A. Barber, A. T. Freeman, R. H. McLean, M. K. Schenck, J. M. Roper, C. A. Thompson, F. S. Hotchkin, Jacob Medary, W. C. Heacock and O. W. Lowry; (the last three named are to join the Lancaster on the Brazil station,) Assistant Surgeon, H. Smith; Pay-master, W. Goldsborough; Chief Engineer, J. S. Albert; First Assistant Engineer, R. Aston; Second Assistant Engineers, James H. Perry, William A. Russell, and William H. Nauman; (the last named to join the Narragansett,) Boatswain, J. B. F. Langton; Gunner, M. J. Dutcher; Carpenter, N. Mager; Sail-maker, J. C. Chevalier.

Board of Revision and Correction of Assessments.

Prior to 1861 all assessments made in pursuance of law for building wells, erecting pumps, pitching, paving, regulating and repairing streets, constructing sewers, fencing vacant lots, and all other improvements directed by Corporation ordinances for which assessments might be made, were required to be ratified by the Common Council. By an act of the State Legislature (chapter 308) passed April 17, 1861, the power and authority then vested in the Common Council relative to assessment lists, and the confirmation of them, were vested in the Controller, the Corporation Counsel, and the Recorder. These gentlemen were constituted the Board of Revision and Correction of all such assessments, the vote of a majority of said Board to decide all questions in regard thereto.

Yesterday the Board met in the Controller's office to take action as to confirming the assessment lists affected by the contracts, upon the legality of which the Commission on Contracts has had to pass. It was simply a meeting of conference. The Board adjourned to meet on Monday next.

Base Ball—Defeat of the Mutuals at Baltimore—Score, 19 to 4.

The fourth of the series of games between the Mutuals, of New-York, and the Baltimore nine, was played at Baltimore yesterday, the Mutuals being easily defeated by a score of 19 to 4, as follows:

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Mutual	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	1	0—4
Baltimore	0	0	1	1	10	0	3	4	0—19

This was the fourth game of the series, each having now won two.

NOTES.

Today, Mutual *vs.* Athletic, at Philadelphia, and Boston *vs.* Troy, at Boston. At Johnson's Club-room, Broadway and Twenty-eighth-street, pools were sold yesterday afternoon on the Mutual-Baltimore game, the Baltimores being favorites at 100 to 70.

Pool-Selling on the Cleveland Races.

Johnson's Pool-rooms, Broadway and Twenty-eighth-street, were crowded yesterday afternoon by the sporting fraternity, it having been announced that pools would be sold on the great trot at Cleveland, between Goldsmith Maid, Lucy and American Girl. The Maid's recent defeat at Fleetwood did not appear to affect her stock, the quotations being: Goldsmith Maid, $50; American Girl, $17; Lucy, $8. After a few pools had been disposed of at these odds the Maid was left out, and the wagers related only to the second position. Betting began even, but finally veered round in favor of Lucy, and after the result of the first heat was announced $25 to $11 became the ruling figures, at which some thirty pools were disposed of.

Juvenile Burglars Arrested.

Recently a number of lager-beer saloons in the Seventeenth Precinct have been broken into and robbed of petty amounts. On the night of the 15th inst., Louis Goldsmidt's, of No. 285 East Fourth-street was broken into, and $1 and a number of money receipts were taken. On the night of the 16th, Henry Link's saloon, at No. 197 East Fourth-street, was entered, and a meerschaum pipe, two cigar-holders, cigars and other property, worth $31, taken. Yesterday morning, Thomas Healey, aged fourteen years, and another boy named Charles Ruber, sixteen years old, residing at No. 270 Avenue A, were caught breaking into the saloon of Charles S. Clemens, No. 134 East Houston-street. In Healey's possession was found one of the cigar-holders stolen from Link's place, and a receipt stolen from Goldsmidt's saloon. The prisoners were committed for trial on three charges of burglary.

Seeking the Discharge of a Sailor.

James W. Cox, a seaman belonging to the receiving ship Vermont, was brought before Judge Blatchford, in the United States District Court, yesterday, on a writ of habeas corpus, and an application was made for his discharge on the ground of intoxication at the time of the enlistment. The return to the writ showed that the enlistment was made under proper circumstances, and counsel for the prisoner consented to its dismissal. Cox was remanded to the ship.

CUBA.

Valmaseda's Resignation—Proclamation of the Retiring Captain-General—The Affair of the Fannie—War News.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, July 13, 1872.

Valmaseda is still here, but no longer as Captain-General, and is now only awaiting the departure of the mail steamer of the 15th to return to Spain. In many respects Valmaseda has deserved the attacks made on him by the New-York and other foreign journals, and by the correspondents of numerous journals published in Spain. In some respects he has been maligned and blamed for deeds or misdeeds which were either beyond his control, committed by his subordinates, or put into execution owing to the defective legislation of the country, which ostensibly confides great power to the Captain-General, but in reality is vested in the Secretary and the various chiefs of separate bureaus, who manage all the business, the Captain-General simply signing like a mere machine. The Captain General is an institution, and has many things to attend to, namely, Regent of the Church, Commander-in-Chief of the regular and irregular army, a sort of supervising Mayor over all the Common Councils in the island, his signature, in fact, being required to almost every document issued, including the letting of cock-pits, fairs to be held, and, in fact, everything relating to the financial, military, civil, ecclesiastical, moral and immoral standing of the island and its people. These manifold occupations can, of course, not be attended to carefully by a single person, and the Captain-General, therefore, is compelled to rely on the talent and fairness of his subordinates, particularly on that of the Political Secretary. If the latter turns out a rogue, he makes the money and the Captain-General receives the blame; and if to this is added, as is the case with Valmaseda, extreme good-heartedness and strong desire not to be molested, it is positive that among so many people irregularities and rascalities must occur. When I say that Valmaseda is good-hearted, I have no reference to his record as a soldier, but to his charity and amiability as a civil chief. On Thursday, at 12 o'clock he delivered the baton of office to his successor, Gen. Ceballos. The usual formalities were gone through with, and later in the evening the Ex-Captain-General issued three proclamations, addressed respectively to the people, the army and navy, and the volunteers. The former is a strong and remarkable document, and the following extracts show that Valmaseda has modified his opinion considerably regarding the length of time the revolution is to last. Valmaseda once wrote to the Government that the war would be over in May, now he says:

VALMASEDA'S PROCLAMATION.

His Majesty has accepted my resignation, which I forwarded on the 30th of May. Powerful reasons have impulsed my soul to demand this separation, which removes from me the power to reap the laurels of peacemaker (peace restorer) precisely at a time in which I saw, at no distant day, the possibility of announcing to the Government that the war begun at Yara on the 10th of October, 1868, had terminated. But the fates, which are superior to the will of mankind, have undoubtedly intrusted the realization of this fact to him who is to be my successor, as I don't believe it possible that the insurrection can live above four or five months, being subdued, without resources and its supporters dead or dispersed, while lately the expeditions which made them sustain their chimerical hopes have been captured. Compliance with my duty and my love for this country have made me ponder over its future fate in the midst of the serious operations of war. The telegraph lines existing previous to the revolution are in working order, and by new lines have been increased 1,100 kilometres, sixty-one new stations established, and eighty-three new operators taught.

To avoid the scattering of the people through the country, from the Trocha to the jurisdiction of Cuba, settlements have been established at intervals of four to six leagues along the central road of the island, protected by small detachments to afford them the necessary security. From this principal route are others branching off to the northern and southern seaports, and there the same kind of settlements have been established. By these means its inhabitants will obtain the supervision of the local authorities, to watch the bad and protect the good; they will have schools where to educate their children, drug-stores where to find medicines to cure their ills, a physician to assist them and a priest to reconcile them and advise them in the supreme hour. The spirit of commerce will develop itself, between the neighboring towns, and this same commerce will improve the roads. Possibly later, these same towns will resolve the problem of a manufacturing centre, surrounded by agricultural resources, which will augment the production of sugar. I leave open the navigation by steam of the Cauto River for a distance of twenty-three leagues, a river where agriculturists ought to fix their intentions for the future, on account of the increased revenue which great sugar plantations could have there, and where the surrounding woods still contain exquisite timber to haul away.

I send my friendly good-bye to the numerous persons in all towns of this island who have honored me with the name of friend, and to all the inhabitants I desire an early and complete peace, and with it a greatness and prosperity for their country which in future nothing is to interrupt.

Always and wherever I am, my heart will offer fervent prayers to heaven for the felicity of Cuba under the Spanish flag.

HAVANA, July 10, 1872.

VALMASEDA.

THE REVOLUTION NOT DEAD.

As a nice-sounding and well-meaning proclamation, the above document is a success. Otherwise it contains a number of assertions which are hard to realize, and some are not borne out by the facts. The revolution is not so dead as Valmaseda makes it out to be, and the building of the towns on which he lays so much stress is yet in embryo, only seven settlements of any note existing at present, such as Guaimaro and Las Minas, but their very situation is an obstacle to their future greatness. The commercial enterprise which the Count thinks will be developed is not in accord with the resources of the country or the spirit of the people. Not even the coming generation is fit either for a commercial or manufacturing people, and, outside of cigars, I know of no industry which could be carried on on an extended scale in the Island of Cuba.

THE CASE OF THE PIONEER.

The capture of the Pioneer has got the Spaniards in good humor, and they only regret that the vessel did not fall in the hands of some Spanish man-of-war. The burnt vessel which the Captain of the brig Thomas Owen reported as having passed at sea, two hours after meeting with the Pioneer, must complicate the case of the officers and crew. The Cubans are glad that an American and not a Spanish man-of-war captured the Pioneer, and as the Havana Press does not comment upon news, until a reasonable time has expired, I can only give the remarks of the *Voz de Cuba:* "We are certainly not accustomed to see that severity in American justice, which its Government pretends to obtain from England, arising from the damages which vessels may inflict armed abroad, to its commerce, flag and arms. But the case of the Pioneer presents points which must produce a proceeding more according to justice and more in accordance with the treaties on the part of the American authorities, notwithstanding their partiality."

THE AFFAIR OF THE FANNIE.

The cargo which was landed from the Fannie is somewhat, but assuredly not all, in the hands of the Spaniards. Col. Valera, the hero of the affair, who after receiving the information from a Cuban, marched to the landing-place, arrived at Santiago de Cuba from Guantanamo, the arms and ammunition having previously reached Cuba on the Spanish man-of-war Borja. The capture consists of two cannons, (and tell it not to Krupp,) each 14 inches in length, with a bore large enough to fire a six ounce ball about half the distance a good Minnie musket would carry it. The same kind of cannon can be purchased at any gun-store on Broadway, carriage included, for $25 each; this grand artillery certainly is in keeping with the reports usually printed of the great actions in the field. In addition to the cannon 136 rifles, about 300 boxes of ammunition and a number of barrels of powder were captured, also a flag and some documents. The official account gives the number of expeditionists killed at twenty-nine; they were brought as far as the Potosi, near Guantanamo, after being taken prisoners, and there shot by order of the Captain-General. Two boys, one fourteen and the other fifteen years of age, who came with the expedition, were executed also, the Captain General answering Gen. Riquelme that they were filibusters, and that the age question was not to be asked. The soldiers say that all the executed were Cubans and Venezuelans. Among those killed are Capt. Angel Torres, the guide of the expedition, and Capt. Manuel Oliva and the Secretary of Peralta. Twenty-two filibusters are still at large, according to official reports, but if the Fannie brought 106 men, what became of the others? Only about thirty of the crew and non-fighting revolutionists are accounted for as having arrived at Nassau. It is supposed that much of the Fannie's cargo may have been burnt aboard, but then it could only have been the arms; the capture of the correspondence would lead to the belief that everything else was captured, but this may be explained by the killing of Peralta's Secretary.

WAR NEWS.

The revolution is again making itself heard, and after over a week's silence the Havana Press has published some facts connected with the recent severe defeat of the Spaniards between Barrayagua and Holguin on the 29th of June. The number of Spaniards disabled amounts, according to the letter of a Spanish officer, to sixty-two killed and eighty-four wounded; the official report gives fifty-two killed and seventy-six wounded, and a Cuban report gives ninety-five killed and one hundred wounded. The commander of the Spanish column, Col. Aguilar, is not expected to recover from his wounds; the Lieutenants, Villacampa and Garcia, were killed. Capt. Casells, who succeeded Aguilar in command, and every other officer, including the doctor, were wounded. The official report acknowledges that the Madrid counter-guerrillas lost over two-thirds of their men; but of 280 men, between sick and soldiers, sixty-two reached the Caoba at 9 o'clock at night, after fighting since daybreak in the morning. The *Diario* says the Cubans were commanded by Vicenti and Calixta Garcia, but other information denies this; and although both Garcias were there, the troops were commanded by Modesto Diaz. The Spanish commander states that the Cubans numbered 1,200; Gen. Ampudia officially announces the number to have been 1,500, and the Cubans themselves say 1,000. QUASIMODO.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Collision on the Auburn Branch Central Railroad—Three Killed and Two Fatally Injured.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 19.—The accident on the Auburn branch of the Central Railroad, a mile east of Pittsford, was occasioned by a defective journal delaying a coal-train bound west. Before the passenger-train which left here at 10:10 this forenoon could be signaled the collision occurred. The passenger engine mounted the other, and the baggage-car and smoking-coach were telescoped. There were quite a number of passengers in the coach, and most of them were either killed or wounded. A special train with surgeons was made up here and sent to the scene. The dead and wounded were conveyed to the old farm-house of Hon. Jarvis Lord, where they now are.

The following is a list of the killed and wounded: Mrs. Miles Cutting, of Railroad Mills, killed; Mr. Cutting was badly injured; E. B. Smith, of Detroit, killed; H. Stevens, (colored,) of Canandaigua, slightly injured; George H. Truax, of Rochester, slightly injured; Frank A. Huhn, of Rochester, slightly injured; Dr. J. Hawley, of Canandaigua, fatally injured; F. H. Harris, stenographer, of Canandaigua, fatally injured, and was dying when the train left; J. Mullberen, of Canandaigua, slightly injured; John Haffner, of Rochester, badly injured; John Stoker, of Buffalo, slightly injured.

One man was killed whose name and residence are unknown.

John Barker, engineer of the passenger-train, had his ankle sprained, and his son, the fireman, had an arm broken. The engineer of the coal-train had an ankle sprained.

Payments by the Controller.

Controller Green paid yesterday to the Department of Public Charities and Correction, for salaries, wages and general expenses of that Department, $100,000, and through his pay-master, Mr. Falls, the wages of laborers on small pipes, &c., to July 1, $7,000. Today, Mr. Falls will pay laborers on repairs on hydrant and water pipes on the line of the work, Eighty-third-street, to July 1, $12,000.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, July 19.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand but lower; demand mainly speculative; sales of No. 2 Spring at $1 22⅛@$1 22¼, cash; $1 16⅜@$1 16¾, seller August; $1 08, seller September; No. 1, seller September, $1 23@$1 23½. Corn quiet, weak and lower; sales of No. 2 Mixed at 39¾c.@39⅞c., cash; 41c., seller August; 42½c., seller September. Corn: sales of No. 2 High Mixed, at 42c.; Rejected, 37¼c. Oats dull and lower; sales of No. 2 at 26¼c., cash; 25½c., seller August. Rye steady at 55c.@55½c. for No. 2. Barley dull at 50c.@53c. for No. 2. Whiskey in good demand at 88c. Pork active and higher at $14. Lard quiet but firm at 9¼c.@9⅜c. for Winter, 7¾c. for Summer. Bulk-meats in good demand at 5¼c. for Shoulders, 7c.@7¼c. for Clear Rib Sides, loose. Bacon unchanged. Sugar-cured Hams sold at 14c. Cattle quiet, weak and unchanged. Live Hogs in good demand at $4 10@$4 37½. Freights advanced, and in fair demand; Corn to Buffalo, 7½c.; to Oswego, 9c. for Oats. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 15,000 bushels Wheat, 215,000 bushels Corn, 17,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 2,000 Cattle, and 9,000 Hogs. Shipments—2,000 bbls. Flour, 41,000 bushels Wheat, 300,000 bushels Corn, 65,600 bushels Oats, 2,000 Cattle, and 7,000 Hogs.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 19.—Lake Imports—Flour, 5,515 bbls.; Wheat, 28,000 bushels; Corn, 172,200 bushels; Oats, 75,000 bushels; Rye, 10,000 bushels; Canal Shipments—Wheat, 53,257 bushels; Corn, 174,794 bushels; Oats, 109,654 bushels. Rail Shipments from Elevators—Wheat, 66,030 bushels; Corn, 17,238 bushels; Oats, 700 bushels. Canal Freights—Wheat, 11½c.; Corn, 10½c.; Oats, 7¼c.; boats scarce. The demand for Flour is improving; Western Spring, $7 25@$7 75; Bakers', $7 50@$8; Amber, $8 25@$8 75; White, $8 75@$9 25. Wheat irregular and depressed; sellers asking 1c. more than buyers are willing to pay; sales of small lots No. 2 Milwaukee Spring at $1 37; White Canada quoted at $1 70; Milwaukee Spring No. 2 at $1 36@$1 37; No. 2 Chicago Spring, $1 35; White Canada, $1 70@$1 75; Red Winter, $1 50@$1 60. Corn weak and lower; Prime No. 2 offered at 50c. by boat load, with 48c. bid; sales of a few car lots at 51c. Oats firm; sales, 18,000 bushels No. 2 at 35c.; 750 bushels White at 36½c. Barley-malt quiet; Canada quoted at $1 25@$1 30; Western, $1 15@$1 20. Provisions unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, July 19.—Quercitron Bark No. 1 quiet at $37 50. Clover-seed—nothing doing. Timothy commands $3 75. Flax-seed $2. Flour in fair demand; Superfine, $5@$5 50; Extras, $6 50; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota Extra Family, $7@$8 50; Pennsylvania and Ohio do., $8 50@$9 50; St. Louis do., $10 75. Wheat scarce; Prime wanted; Red, $1 86; Amber, $1 95; White, $2. Rye sells at 70c. Corn dull; Yellow, 63c; Mixed Western, 60c.@62c. Oats less active; White, 43c.@45c.; Mixed, 40c.@42c. Sugar dull; Cuba, 8½c.@8⅝c. Petroleum steady; Crude, 16c.; Refined, 22c. Whiskey held at 92½c.

LOUISVILLE, July 19.—Tobacco—Sales, 138 hhds.; market very firm for useful qualities. Flour dull and unchanged. Grain quiet and unchanged. Provisions very firm. Pork, $13. Bacon in good demand; Shoulders, 6¼c.; Clear Rib, 8¼c.; Clear Sides, 8½c., packed. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 5¼c.; Clear Sides, 7¾c.; Clear Sides, 7½c., loose. Hams in good demand; Sugar-cured, 14½c.@15c. Lard in good demand at 9½c.@10½c.; order lots, ½c. higher. Whisky firm at 88c.

MILWAUKEE, July 19.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat steady; sales of No. 1 at $1 27; No. 2, $1 20. Corn dull and lower, at 39½c. for No. 2 Mixed. Oats dull and declined, at 26½c. for No. 2. Rye dull and nominal, at 57c. for No. 1. Barley dull and nominal, at 56c. for No. 2 Fall. Freights—Wheat, to Buffalo, 7c.; to Oswego, 12c. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour and 21,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour and 18,000 bushels Wheat.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 19.—Cotton dull and nothing doing; Middling entirely nominal, 22¼c.@22½c.; receipts, 171 bales; gross, 180 bales; stock, 13,725 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 520 bales; gross, 647 bales; exports to Liverpool, 2,629 bales; to Havre, 1,318 bales; coastwise, 2,417 bales; sales, 1,115 bales.

CHARLESTON, July 19.—Cotton dull and nominal; net receipts, 51 bales; sales, 520 bales; stock, 6,502 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 190; gross, 522; exports, coastwise, 1,050 bales; sales, 600 bales.

GALVESTON, July 19.—Cotton nominal; Good Ordinary, 20¼c.; net receipts, 9 bales; sales, 20 bales; stock, 433 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 14 bales; exports, coastwise, 216 bales; sales, 21 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, July 19—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 92⅝ for money and 92¾ for the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 91¼; 1865s, old, 92½; 1867s, 91⅝; 10-40s, 89¾.

5 P. M.—Consols and American Securities unchanged.

5½ P. M.—Consols closed at 92¾ for money and 92⅞ for the account. American Securities closed unchanged.

FRANKFORT, July 19—A. M.—United States 5-20 bonds opened at 96⅛ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, July 19.—The specie in the Bank of France has increased 4,300,000f. during the past week.

P. M.—Rentes closed at 54f. 25c.

LIVERPOOL, July 19—11 A. M.—Cotton—The market opened heavy; Middling Uplands, 10⅛d.@10¼d.; Middling Orleans, 10⅞d.@11d. The sales of the day are estimated at 8,000 bales. The sales of the week have been 58,000 bales, of which 4,000 bales were taken for export and 4,000 bales on speculation. The stock in port is 979,000 bales, including 319,000 bales American. The receipts of the week have been 40,000 bales, including 11,000 bales American; actual export, 5,000 bales. The stock afloat is 299,000 bales, of which 35,000 bales are American. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat at this port for the past three days have been 32,000 quarters, including 24,000 quarters American.

1½ P. M.—Cotton—The market is heavy; Middling Uplands, 10⅛d.@10¼d.; Middling Orleans, 10⅝d.@10¾d. The sales of the day are still estimated at 8,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for speculation and export. Breadstuffs—The market is heavy; Wheat, 11s. 10d.@12s. ₱ cental for California White, and 11s.@11s. 4d. for Red Western Spring; Corn, 28s. 6d. ₱ quarter; Flour, 27s. ₱ bbl. for Western Canal.

4½ P. M.—Cotton—The market closed heavy; Middling Uplands, 10⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 10⅝d.@10¾d. The sales of the day have been 8,000 bales, of which 2,000 bales were taken for speculation and export.

5½ P. M.—Trade Report.—The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is heavy. The shipments of Cotton from Bombay to the 19th inst., since the last report, have been 10,000 bales. Produce—Tallow, 42s. 9d. ₱ cwt.

LONDON, July 19—Evening.—Common Rosin, 8s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—July 19.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10½ A. M.

$25,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new	114⅝	$1,500	U. S. 5-20 C., '67	115⅛
1,000	do	114½	1,000	do....small	114⅝
			30,000	U. S. 5s, '81, C	113⅜

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

200	West. Union...b3.	75⅛	100	Erie Railroad	52
100	do....b3.	75⅜	400	do....c.	51¾
400	do	75⅛	1100	do	51¾
200	Pacific Mail	76⅜	600	do	51⅞
500	do....b3.	76½	500	do....b3.	52
300	do....c.	76⅜	400	do	51¾
500	do	76½	200	do	51⅝
900	do	76⅝	600	do	51½
1000	do	76¾	1200	do	51⅝
200	do....c.	76⅝	1600	do	51¾
100	do....s3.	76⅝	500	do	51
200	do	76⅝	300	do	50⅞
100	do....b3.	76¾	200	do	51
300	do....s3.	76⅝	100	do	51⅛
100	N. Y. C. & Hud.b3.	98	100	do	51¼
500	Lake Shore....s3.	92¾	200	St. Paul	54⅝
100	do....b3.	92¾	100	St. Paul Preferred	78½
100	Union Pacific	37⅞	300	Tol. & Wab....b3.	76¼
200	North-western	73⅝	100	do....b10.	76¼
100	do....b30.	73⅞	200	do	76⅛
600	do	74	100	Ohio & Miss....s3.	46⅛
100	do....s3.	74	300	C., C. & I. C....s3.	35⅛
600	do	74⅛	100	Kansas & Texas	43
200	do....b3.	74⅛			

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$5,000	Tennessee 6s, N.	73⅞	100	Erie R. R. Pf.b.c.	73
1,000	do	73⅞	100	Lake Sh. & M. So.	92⅝
1,000	Virginia 6s, Con.	51	100	do..b.c..b3.	92¾
1,000	Missouri 6s	94½	100	do....s3.	92⅝
1,000	Alabama 5s	60	100	do	92⅝
4,000	Brook. 6s, W. L.	95	200	do....s3.	92⅛
5,000	Cen. Pac. G. B.	101⅞	200	C. & P. B. G...b.c.	91⅛
7,000	do	101½	100	do	91⅛
1,000	Un. Pacific 1st.	90⅛	200	Erie Railroad.b.c.	51⅞
10,000	do	90	200	do....c.	51⅝
1,000	Un. Pac. 10s, In.	87½	300	do	51¾
3,000	do	87⅜	300	do	51⅝
2,000	do	87¼	400	do	51⅞
5,000	do	87⅛	100	do....c.	51⅝
5,000	do	87	600	do	51½
2,000	Mich. South. 2d.	100	500	do	51⅝
500	L. Sh. Div. Bds.	97	700	do	51¾
4,000	H. & St.J.8s.Con.	93⅛	200	do	51⅝
1,000	C. & R. I. & P.7s.	102	300	do	51¾
1,000	Mor.& Essex 2d.	101½	600	do	51⅞
9,000	Ohio & Miss. 2d.	88½	400	do	52
2,000	St. L. & I. M. 1st.	100¼	200	do	52⅛
2,000	C., C. & I. C. 1st.	93⅛	100	do	52
3,000	C., C. & I. C. 2d.	79⅛	100	do	51⅞
15,000	B., H. & E. 1st.	42	600	do	51⅞
13,000	H. & C. M. 1st.	88¾	200	Chi. & N. W..b.c.	74
1,000	O. & Miss. Con.	96⅝	1100	do	74⅛
5	Park Bank	154⅞	1000	do....b3.	74⅛
16	Consolid. Coal	41	100	do....s3.	74⅛
46	West. Union Tel.	75⅝	1000	do	74⅛
100	do....b.c..c.	75½	500	do....s3.	74⅛
100	Am. Mer. Un. Ex.	74	500	do....b3.	74⅜
200	United States Ex.	87⅝	100	do....s3.	74⅛
25	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.	98	100	do	74¼
100	Panama R.b.c.s3.	115½	1200	do....s30.	74⅛
200	Pacific Mail..b.c.	76⅝	40	Lake Sh. & M. So. Scrip....b. c.	92¼
300	do	76⅜			
300	do....b3.	76⅞	170	N. J. Central.b. c.	107¼
700	do	76¾	500	Chi. & R. I...b. c.	111⅝
100	do	76⅞	300	do....b3.	111¾
100	do....b3.	77	200	Bos., H. & E.b. c.	7¾
500	do	77	100	Mil. & St. Paul	54⅛
400	do	77⅛	400	do...b. c..c.	54⅛
700	do	77⅛	100	Del., L. & West	105⅛
400	do....s3.	77¼	100	N. J. Southern	25
200	do....c.	77¼	200	T., W. & W.b.c.b3.	76⅛
200	do....s60.	76¾	300	do....s3.	76
200	do....b3.	77⅜	1200	do	76
300	do	77¼	200	do....s3.	75⅞
100	do....b3.	77¼	500	do....b3.	76
200	do....s3.	77¼	200	do	76⅛
100	do	77⅛	110	Morris & Essex	93
200	do....b3.	77¼	100	Ohio & Miss	46⅛
400	do	77¼	500	C., C. & I. C..b. c.	35
300	do....b3.	77⅜	100	do....b3.	35⅛
1000	do	77⅜	100	do	35⅛

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12½ AND 2¼ P. M.

$1,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '64	115⅝	$2,500	U. S. 5-20 C., '68	115⅛
11,000	U.S. 5-20C.,'65,n,	114½	1,000	do	115
10,000	U.S.5-20 C., '67	115¼	13,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	113

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12½ P. M.

100	Pacific Mail....b3.	77⅜	100	Lake Shore....b3.	92¾
400	do	77⅜	600	do	92⅝
700	do	77½	100	do....s3.	92⅝
1200	do	77⅝	200	do....b3.	92¾
100	do	77⅜	100	North-western..c.	74⅛
100	do....b3.	77⅜	500	do	74⅜
1100	do	77½	800	do....b3.	74⅜
300	Erie Railroad	51⅝	500	do....s3.	74⅛
200	do	51½	400	do	74⅛
600	do....b3.	51⅝	200	do....b3.	74⅛
100	do	51⅝	100	do....c.	74⅛
200	do	51½	100	Tol. & Wab....s3.	76
100	do....s3.	51⅝	100	Rock Island	111⅝
700	do	51⅝	100	do	111⅝
100	do....s3.	51⅞	100	C., C. & I. C.	35⅛
200	do	51⅞	300	do	35⅜
100	North-western Pf.	91⅛	100	do....b3.	35⅛
200	N. Y. C. & Hud.	97⅝	200	do	35½
100	Boston, H. & Erie.	7¾			

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,000	North Car. 6s, iss.toN.C.R.R.	45	200	Quicksilver Pf.	52⅛
5,000	N. Car. 6s, old	33	100	Erie R. R. Pf.b. c.	74
5,000	N. Car. 6s, new.	21⅛	200	L.S.&M.So.b.c.b3.	92⅝
6,000	C. Pac. G. Bds.	101⅝	50	Del., Lac. & West.	105⅛
3,000	N. Y. & N.H.6s.	99	100	do..bet. call.	105½
5	Am. Mer. Un. Ex.	74	100	Chi. & N. W..b. c.	74⅛
100	Pacific Mail....s3.	77⅛	600	do....b3.	74¼
400	do	77⅛	700	do	74⅛
800	do..bet. call.	77⅜	100	do....s3.	74⅛
400	do....b3.	77⅛	100	do....b3.	74⅛
200	do	77⅜	300	do	74⅜
1200	do....b3.	77⅝	100	Chic. & Rock I.	111⅝
400	do....s3.	77⅛	100	Mil. & St.Paul.b.c.	54⅝
500	do	77⅛	900	Tol., Wab.&W.b.c.	76⅛
200	do....b3.	77⅜	100	do....b3.	76
500	do	77⅜	100	do	75⅞
100	do....b3.	77⅞	100	Un. Pacific.b.c.b3.	38
400	do....s3.	77⅜	200	do....s3.	37⅞
1200	do	77⅞	100	do	37¾
200	do....b3.	78	300	do....b3.	38
100	N. Y. C. & Hud.	97⅞	100	Ohio & M..b.c.s3.	46⅛
200	do....b3.	98	200	H. & St. Joseph	39
200	Erie Railroad.b.c.	51⅛	48	Morris & Essex	93
1100	do	51⅜	200	Col., C. &Ind.Cen.	35¼
500	do....s3.	51⅜	200	do..bet. call.	35⅜
900	do	51⅛	300	do....b3.	35⅛

FRIDAY, July 19—P. M.

The Wall-street markets today have shown weakness in Gold, strength in Stocks, and general steadiness in the Public Funds.

Gold opened with sales at 114⅜, declined to 114¼ and 14⅜, with sales at 114 5-16, before noon, and hung at that quotation until near 4 o'clock, when it sold at 114¼, and was freely offered at this price. This is a half ₱ cent. lower than yesterday morning. The Gold loan market was quiet at 3 ₱ cent. interest for carrying.

Sterling Exchange opened a shade firmer for prime Sixty-day bills, and sales were made as high as 109⅞. The stiffness did not hold, however, and prime bills cannot be called higher than 109⅝. For short sight there is a rather better demand, and quotations are firm at 110⅜@110½. The business for to-morrow's steamers was not active, and the engagements of specie are only moderate.

Very little was done in the various issues of United States Bonds. The Five-twenties of 1867 were 115½, sales and bid, which is an eighth below yesterday afternoon; and the other dates were hardly changed; New 1865's, however, were offered in the afternoon at 114⅝, which had been paid and bid earlier in the day. The Five ₱ cents. were firm for Ten-forties, and closed easier for the New Loan. The Gold Sixes of 1881 were still 117⅜, bid, and Currency Sixes weak at 114⅜, bid.

The movement in Pacific Mail was renewed with increased force today. The sales rose from 76⅛ to 78⅛, with slight checks on the way, and 78 was the price at the close. No further advance was made in Panama, which remained steady at 115½ sales and bid. The Wabash speculation was duller, the price ranging 76⅛@76@76⅛. Erie opened a quarter lower, at 52, declined to 50⅞, rallied to 52⅛, and closed at 51⅞@51⅛, influenced by the loss of $66,000 on the second week of July, and the lower quotation, 40¾@41, in London. There was some revival of interest in St. Paul, with an advance from 54⅜ to 55⅜; the Preferred stock selling at 78⅛, as yesterday. North-western was a trifle higher, but dull, with sales at 73⅞@74⅜@74⅛; the Preferred changing hands at 91⅛. Very little was done in the New-York and connecting roads, New-York Central selling at 98@97⅞, and Lake Shore at 92⅞@92⅝@92⅞. Ohios were firm at 46⅛@46⅛, and Union Pacific at 37⅞@38. Moderate sales on sellers' option were made; Pacific Mail, seller sixty, a half below the market; North Western, seller thirty, an eighth below, and Union Pacific, seller sixty, a quarter below.

Among the investment stocks, Pittsburg sold a little better, at 91½; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western at 105⅛ in the morning, but recovering later to 105½; New-Jersey Central steady at 107¼; and Erie Preferred, after selling at 73, the last price paid for usual lots, rose to 74.

Tennessee Bonds showed decided weakness, the New issue being offered as low as 73⅜; Missouris were a quarter lower; South Carolina, New issue, (January and July,) nominally steady; and Georgia Sevens and North Carolina Old bonds a half ₱ cent. firmer. The Central Pacific Bonds fell from 102 to 101⅛, and recovered to 101⅝, sales and bid; Union Pacific Firsts settling to 90, and the Income Bonds losing yesterday's sudden strength. Railroad Mortgages generally were in good request. We see, by the London *Economist* of July 6, that the London Stock Exchange had granted a settling-day and quotation for the First Mortgage Bonds of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway; these being the Gold Sevens, upon the St. Paul division, recently offered in this market by Messrs. Morton, Bliss & Co.

Money was as plentiful as at any time this Summer. Call loans were 3 ₱ cent. in the morning, and 2½ on the latter part of the day. The increased strength plainly seen in the Stock Market makes no impression yet upon the supply of loanable funds.

After the Second Board of the Exchange the following quotations were made as against the last figures of Thursday Afternoon:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JULY 19.

	Thursday.	Friday.
United States New 5s	113⅞	113⅞
U. S. 5-20s, '65, May and Nov.	116⅛	116⅛
U. S. 5-20s, '67, Jan. & July, xd.	115⅝	115½
American Gold	114¾	114¼
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅞	109⅞
N. Y. Central and Hudson	97⅞	97⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	111⅝	111⅝
North-west Common	73⅞	74⅛
Pacific Mail	76⅞	78
St. Paul Preferred	78⅜	78⅛
St. Paul Common	54⅜	55⅜
Ohio and Mississippi	46	46⅛
Western Union Telegraph	75⅛	75⅜
Erie	52⅛	51⅞
Union Pacific	37⅛	38
Lake Shore	92⅝	92⅞
C., C. and Indiana Central	34⅛	35⅜
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	42⅛	42⅜

At the close of the Exchange, at 4 P. M., the market was strong.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, July 19, 1872.

Gold receipts	$2,840,615 21
Gold payments	1,511,566 00
Gold balance	88,113,118 39
Currency receipts	1,560,358 14
Currency payments	294,159 41
Currency balance	8,006,841 26
Customs	289,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ ct. reg., '81	115⅛	5-20 coup., n. i., '65	114⅝
6 ₱ ct. coup., '81	117⅜	5-20 reg., '67	114⅛
5-20 coup., '62	115⅝	5-20 coup., '67	115¼
5-20 reg., '64	115⅝	5-20 coup., '68	115
5-20 coup., '64	115⅝	10-40 reg.	111⅜
5-20 reg., '65	115⅝	10-40 coup.	112¾
5-20 coup., '65	116	5s coup., '81	113⅝
5-20 reg., n. i., '65	114½	6s currency	114⅜

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	134	Metropolitan	135¼
Manhattan	151	People's	145
Merchants'	116	Market	125
Mechanics'	133	Nassau	106½
America	148	Shoe & Leather	150
City	255	Continental	91⅜
Phenix	101	St. Nicholas	118
Fulton	155	Marine	165
Mechanics' & Trad'rs'	135	Commonwealth	82
Gallatin National	118	Importers' & Traders'	172
Leather Manufact'rs	185	Park	153
Seventh Ward	100½	Manuf'rs' & Merch'ts'	100
State of New-York	110	N. Y. Nat. Exchange	97
Commerce	117	Central National	100
Ocean	1	Fourth National	111
Mercantile	130	Oriental	150
American Exchange	115	Gold Exchange	109
Pacific	175	Bkrs' & Brokers' Ass.	93
Bank of N. America	102¼	German-American	112

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—JULY 19.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	97	....
City 6s, new	101⅛	101⅛
Camden and Amboy	126	....
Pennsylvania Central	58½	58⅝
Reading	116⅜	117
Lehigh Valley	59½	59¼
Catawissa Preferred	45¼	45½
Philadelphia and Erie	27½	28
Northern Central	39¼	39½
Lehigh Navigation	43½	43⅝
Lehigh Gold Loan	92⅝	93

The Bonds of the Canada Southern Railroad Loan ($5,000,000) are reported as having all been sold by Messrs. Leonard, Sheldon & Foster, No. 10 Wall-street, and Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 25 Pine-street.

The week's imports of foreign dry goods have been to the specie value of $2,605,539; amount marketed, $1,193,352.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE GREAT MIDLAND RAILROAD

NOW NEARLY COMPLETED.

The remainder of the **FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,** limited to **$20,000 TO THE MILE** on finished Road, offered, to close out the loan, at par and interest.

The New-Jersey Division of the Road is finished, and trains are now running into Jersey City. From Oswego eastward the road is in successful operation for a long distance. A short gap in the construction of the New-York Division alone prevents running through from New-York to Oswego. Work is progressing on this unfinished section with the utmost energy, and **we hope soon to announce the completion of the entire road of this great Trunk Line from New-York to Oswego.**

These Bonds, in our judgment, possess in a marked degree the elements of

ABSOLUTE SECURITY AND LIBERAL INCOME.

For sale or exchanged for Governments and other securities, at their market value, by

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

☞ ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

Are being absorbed by an increasing demand for them.

Besides being the obligation of a wealthy corporation, composed of men of experience and high-toned commercial integrity, they are secured by a first mortgage on the road, revenues, land grant, franchise and equipments, combined in one mortgage, and are readily negotiable both in the markets of this country and Europe.

A liberal sinking fund provided in the mortgage deed must advance the price upon the closing of the loan. Principal and interest payable in GOLD. Interest at eight (8 p. c.) per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, free of tax. Principal in thirty years. Denominations, $1,000, $500 and $100, Coupons or Registered.

Price 97½ and accrued interest in currency, from Feb. 15, 1872.

Maps, circulars, documents and information furnished.

Trustees—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New York.

The diminished quantity of these Bonds for sale, and the increased demand absorbing them, warrant the belief that they will soon be sought for at an advance considerably above the present subscription price at which they can now be had through the principal banks and bankers throughout the country, and from the undersigned, who unhesitatingly recommend them.

TANNER & CO.,
Bankers, No. 11 Wall-st.

☞ THE CHICAGO, DANVILLE AND VINCENNES RAILROAD is earning a dividend upon its stock, beside interest upon its bonds. But a small amount of the First Mortgage 7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds remain unsold. These we offer for the present at 90 and interest. Apply in person or by mail to

W. B. SHATTUCK & CO., Bankers,
No. 23 Nassau-st., New-York.

☞ A MEMBER OF THE "NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE," having long experience in banking affairs, and extensive acquaintance, desires to connect himself with a banking-house or stock firm. Address, with full name, "Capital," box No. 793 New-York Post-office. Communications to be confidential.

Lawyers' Fees in the Miller Will Case.

From the Richmond (Va.) Whig, July 17.

In the suit of Jesse Miller vs. Samuel Miller's executor, (Jesse Miller claiming the whole estate as next of kin and heir of deceased,) Judge John A. Meredith, of this city, received a fee of $6,000. To counsel in other suits Judge Wellford has made the following awards, to be paid out of Samuel Miller's estate, viz.: Gen. Jubal A. Early and Judge Wm. Daniel, Jr., representing the Lynchburg Charity, $7,500; to Judge John A. Meredith, representing the Albemarle Charity, $15,000; to the counsel representing the Davison claimants, Messrs. Kean, Mosby and Brown, $15,000; to Judge John A. Meredith in Davidson's suit, $5,000; to the same as counsel for the Board of Education and County of Albemarle, $2,500. Of course these sums are only that part of the fees of the litigation which the estate has had to bear, the amounts coming to the lawyers from other sources being probably as large. The case has now gone to the Supreme Court of Appeals, where, doubtless, fees to a heavier amount will be realized by the lucky gentlemen of the law engaged in the matter.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, July 19, 1872.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	14	Crude Turp., bbls	100
Bees-wax, pks	5	Oil, bbls	100
Cotton, bales	169	Pea-nuts, bushels	2,394
Dried Fruit, pks	24	Butter, pks	2,973
Copper, bbls	28	Cheese, pks	18,392
Eggs, bbls	1,125	Lard, pks	1,026
Flour, bbls	5,768	Pork, pks	160
Meat, bbls	200	Cut-meats, pks	483
Meal, bags	126	Stearine, pks	50
Wheat, bushels	51,220	Tallow, pks	249
Corn, bushels	247,705	Sumac, bags	42
Oats, bushels	117,391	Silver Ore, sacks	194
Malt, bushels	13,490	Starch, pks	553
Rye, bushels	8,200	Tobacco, hhds	541
Hemp, bales	6	Tobacco, pks	1,659
Hides, No.	53	Whisky, bbls	727
Hides, bdls	819	Wool, bales	579
Leather, sides	7,558	Sponge, bales	302
Spirits Turp., bbls	58	Sugar, hhds	16
Resin, bbls	4,090	Sugar, bbls	200
Tar, bbls	200		

ASHES—Pots have been salable and firm at $7 75@$8 25 ₱ 100 lbs. Pearls remain as last noticed in the absence of stock.

BEES-WAX—Continues quiet at 35c.@36c. for Western, and 37c.@38c. for Southern Yellow, ₱ lb.

BRICKS—The dealings in the leading kinds of stock have been fair at uniform figures, with Common Pale quoted at $4@$5 50; North River Hard, $7@$9 75; Jersey, $7@$8; Croton, $12@$16; Philadelphia Front, $40@$45 ₱ thousand.

CANDLES—Have been selling very slowly, in a jobbing way, including Adamantine, 12@16 ounces, 14c.@18½c.; Parafine, 27c.@28c.; Sperm, plain, 31c.@32c.; Sperm, patent, 42c.@43c.; Stearic, 28c.@29c., ₱ lb.

CEMENT—Has been in fair request and steady, with Rosendale quoted at $1 60 ₱ bbl.

COAL—Has been in fair demand, at uniform quotations, including Liverpool Gas Cannel at $15; House do., $20; Newcastle Gas, $8 ₱ ton of 2,240 lbs.; Anthracite, $4@$5 25 ₱ ton, for cargoes.

COCOA—Has been quiet, but nominally steady, including Maracaibo at 30c.@32c.; Caraccas, 15½c.@16½c.; Guayaquil, 15c.@15½c.; San Domingo, 8c., gold, in bond, ₱ lb.

COFFEE—Trade has been very dull in the local market within the previous reduced range; 4,000 bags Rio, to arrive at New-Orleans by the Minnie, were sold on private terms; also, 704 bags Mexican, and 250 bags Maracaibo here, on private terms.

COTTON—Has been more active for early delivery, but at a further reduction of ⅛c. ₱ lb., the market closing quite irregularly; sales, 3,830 bales, including 2,492 bales to shippers, and 1,338 bales to spinners. For forward delivery there has been a very active trade reported, but at a decline of ⅛c. ₱ lb., the offerings being quite liberal; sales, 26,000 bales, (5,300 bales last evening, and 20,700 bales today,) basis of Low Middling, including last evening, for August, 200 bales at 21¼c., 100 bales at 21 3-16c., 1,500 bales at 21⅛c., 400 bales at 21 1-16c., 200 bales at 21⅛c., 100 bales at 21 3-16c.; September, 500 bales at 20 15-16c., 900 bales at 20⅞c., 100 bales at 21⅛c., 200 bales at 21c.; October, 200 bales at 19 15-16c., 500 bales at 19⅞c.; November, 100 bales at 19⅝c.; December, 200 bales at 19c., 100 bales at 19⅛c. And today, for July, 100 bales at 20⅞c., delivered to-morrow; August, 1,400 bales at 21⅛c., 400 bales at 21 1-16c., 1,300 bales at 21c., 500 bales at 20 15-16c., 1,600 bales at 20⅞c., 1,200 bales at 20¾c., 100 bales at 20 11-16c., 100 bales at 20¾c., 200 bales at 20⅞c., 100 bales at 20 15-16c., 200 bales at 21c.; September, 300 bales at 21c., 200 bales at 20⅞c., 500 bales at 20 15-16c., 100 bales at 20⅞c., 400 bales at 20¾c., 200 bales at 20 13-16c., 200 bales at 20¾c., 300 bales at 20 11-16c., 600 bales at 20⅝c., 200 bales at 20 11-16c., 1,000 bales at 20⅝c., 200 bales at 20 9-16c., 100 bales at 20⅝c., 200 bales at 20 9-16c., 1,200 bales at 20½c., 600 bales at 20 9-16c., 500 bales at 20⅝c., 200 bales at 20 11-16c., 300 bales at 20¾c., 500 bales at 20⅞c., 100 bales at 20 15-16c., 200 bales at 20¾c.; October, 800 bales at 19⅞c., 400 bales at 19¾c., 400 bales at 19 11-16c., 100 bales at 19¾c., 100 bales at 19 13-16c., 200 bales at 19⅞c.; November, 600 bales at 19⅛c., 500 bales at 19c., 100 bales at 19 1-16c., 200 bales at 19⅛c.; December, 800 bales at 19c., 1,100 bales at 18⅞c., 100 bales at 19c. The averages of yesterday's forward deliveries as officially reported on the bulletin, were as follows, viz: August, 21.52c.; September, 21c.; October, 20c.; November, 19.31c; December, 19.18c. The receipts at this port today were 169 bales, including 7 bales from Norfolk, 26 bales from Wilmington, 136 bales from Galveston. The reported receipts at the shipping ports today were 375 bales, and during the week 2,310 bales, against 3,077 bales the preceding week. The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1 have been 2,667,163 bales, against 3,915,190 bales in 1870-71. The following official quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
Good Ordinary	19⅞	19⅞	20	20
Low Middling	21⅛	21⅛	21⅜	21⅜
Middling	22⅜	22⅜	22⅝	22⅝
Good Middling	23⅛	23⅛	23⅜	23⅜

EGGS—There has been rather more inquiry noted for desirable lots of fresh receipt, particularly State, at uniform prices. We quote the range from 14c.@22c. for inferior to very choice marks, the main business having been in fresh lots of State, which have been quoted at 18c.@19c., with Western quoted at from 15c.@17c.; Jersey at 20½c.@22c., and Canada at 16½c.@18c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has attracted less attention, and, with freer offerings reported, prices have been quoted lower and irregular. The home trade inquiry has been very moderate, and the export call light, within our revised range. Sales have been made since our last of 9,000 bbls., including inferior to fancy Superfine State and Western at $5 35@$5 85; very inferior to very good Extra State at $6 35@$6 85, chiefly at $6 55@$6 75; very good to fancy at $6 85@$7 40; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $6 30@$6 70; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Ohio at $6 50@$7 ₱ bbl., and trade and family Extras at proportionate rates.

Southern Flour has been in slack request at less buoyant rates; sales have been reported since our last of 550 bbls. at $5 70@$8 50 for very inferior to very good, and $8 50@$13 for very good to choice extra, ₱ bbl. Canada Flour continues quite dull at $8 85@$9 75. Rye Flour has been in fair demand at from $4@$5 ₱ bbl.; sales, 300 bbls. Corn-meal has been in moderate request at from $3 25@$3 65 for White and Yellow Western; $3 30@$3 45 for Jersey, and $3 75@$3 80 for Brandywine; sales, 275 bbls., in lots.

FISH—The market has been dull and heavy for most kinds, including Dry Cod at $5 25@$5 75 ₱ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel, $9@10 25; No. 2 do., $7@$8 50; No. 3 do., $5 50@$7, ₱ bbl.; Pickled Herring, $3 50@$5 50; Smoked Herring, 20c. for scale and 10c. for No. 1, ₱ box.

FRUIT—There has been rather more call for the leading kinds within our previous range; sales, 3,000 boxes Layer Raisins, 3,000 boxes loose Muscatel do., (both in bond,) 3,000 bags African Pea-nuts, and 800 bags Bordeaux Walnuts, on private terms. We quote: Layer Raisins at $2 55@2 60 ₱ box; Valencia Raisins, 12c.; Currants, 7⅜c.@7½c.; Almonds, 13½c.@30c.; Figs, 12c.@18c.; Turkish Prunes, 7¾c.@8¼c.; Brazil Nuts, 9c.; Dates, 7c.; Filberts, 11½c.@12c., ₱ lb.; Canton Ginger, $9@$9 50 ₱ case; Sardines, 20½c.@21½c., currency, ₱ quarter box.

GRAIN—There has been a moderate movement reported in Spring Wheat, chiefly for export, but at a reduction of 1c.@2c. a bushel, on more liberal offerings. Winter Wheat has been lightly dealt in, mostly for home use, at irregular figures. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 59,000 bushels, at $1 53 for very choice No. 2 Spring, called No. 1; $1 50@$1 51 for fair to prime No. 2 Milwaukee, afloat; $1 40 for part of a load of do., in store; $1 40 for unsound Spring; $1 84 for White Western; $1 65 for ordinary White State; $1 70 for prime Red do.; $1 72@$1 75 for Amber Western; and $1 65@$1 70 for Red do....Corn has been in much better supply, and again quoted cheaper, leading to freer dealings, mainly for shipment, though the home trade inquiry has been fair. Sales have been reported since our last of 189,000 bushels at 57c.@59½c. for fair ordinary to choice steamer grades of new Mixed Western, chiefly 58c.@59c. for fair to very good steamer, afloat, and 60c.@61c. for sailing vessel grades, chiefly at 60c.@61c., and closing at 60½c. for good; 61½c.@62c. for high Mixed and Yellow Western; 63c.@67c.@68c. for car lots of White Western, and 55c.@56c. for damaged. ....Rye has been steady, but rather inactive; 8,200 bushels Western, in store, were sold, for export, at 74c....Nothing really new in Barley or Barley-malt. ....Oats have been quoted again lower, and quite heavy, under more liberal arrivals and a very moderate demand; sales have been reported since our last of 38,500 bushels at 43½c.@44c., chiefly at 43½c. for Mixed Western, afloat; 44c.@46½c. for fair ordinary to choice White Western; 43c. for Black State, and 48c. for very choice White do.

HAY—The trade in Bale Hay has been on a restricted scale, with the advantage as to price in favor of purchasers. The offerings have been increasing. We quote old Bale Hay within the range of from $1 05@$1 10 for shipping, and $1 20@$1 60 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Clover Hay, 75c.@87½c.; New Bale Hay at 95c.@$1 20; Straw inactive at from 70c.@$1 10 for the range of qualities, Short and Long, ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Dull, but steady; 200 bales Jute Butts sold at 3c., currency.

HOPS—There has been a rather slow movement reported since our last, though values have not varied materially. The crop reports are somewhat more favorable. We quote: Crop of 1871 at 25c.@45c.@65c.@75c., the latter for extra choice; crop of 1870 at 10c.@38c., with fancy lots quoted up to 40c.@50c; older growths at 8c.@15c.; foreign at 60c.@75c. Mr. Emmet Wells reports the week's receipts of domestic at 209 bales, with no arrivals of foreign.

METALS—Ingot Copper has been quite dull at 33c.; sales, 50,000 lbs....Scotch Pig Iron has been held above the views of buyers, and has been inactive, with Glengarnock quoted at $50@$52; sales 600 tons, in lots, on private terms. No. 1 American Pig Iron has been very scarce, and quoted up to $55, from the hands of dealers, with sales reported of 200 tons in lots, at irregular prices. Iron Bars and Rails have been firm, but quiet....Lead, Spelter and Zinc dull ....Pig Tin has been scarce for prompt delivery, and quoted up to 37c., gold, for Straits, from the hands of regular dealers, though some outside lots were reported as available at 36c., gold; and for delivery after Aug. 1 at 34½c.@35c., gold. Tin-plates have been in good demand and buoyant in price; sales, 400 boxes Charcoal-plates, for prompt delivery, at $13 37@$13 50; 1,000 boxes do., deliverable after Aug. 1, at $13; 100 boxes Coke-plates, for August delivery, at $12 25; 1,000 boxes Coke Terne, August delivery, at $11; 600 boxes Charcoal Terne, prompt delivery, at $11 25@$11 50; and 400 boxes do., Wasters, part at $11, gold, ₱ box.

MOLASSES—There have been no dealings reported in full lots today, and values have been wholly nominal; 40 bbls. fancy New-Orleans were sold at 86c. ₱ gallon. We quote as before: New crop Porto Rico at 30c.@55c.; Cuba, 20c.@35c.; English Islands, 30c.@42c., and New-Orleans, 40c.@86c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in moderate request, with strained quoted steady at $3@$3 10; sales, 200 bbls. good Strained at $3 12½; and 2,100 bbls. No. 1 and Pale at $4@$5 37½ ₱ 280 lbs....Tar has been quiet, within our former range....Spirits Turpentine has been in reduced stock, and more urgently sought after at decidedly firmer prices, closing at 51½c. for merchantable; sales, 101 bbls, at 49½c.@51c. ₱ gallon.

OILS—The general market has been quite dull, with very little call for stock from any source, while the advantage as to prices has been in favor of purchasers, in most instances. We quote: Crude Whale at 70c.; Bleached Whale at 78c.@80c.; Crude Sperm at $1 40@$1 45; Unbleached Sperm at $1 65@$1 70; Bleached at $1 75@$1 78; Lard-oil at 71c.@75c.; Red Oil, 47½c.@48c.; do., Saponified, 52½c.@53½c.; Linseed-oil, 81c.@82c., in job lots; Olive-oil at $1 27½@$1 30, in casks; Menhaden at 42½c.@45c.; Extra Refined Seal at 87½c.@90c.; Crude Cotton-seed Oil at 50c.@52c.; Yellow, 55c.@57½c.; White, 65c.@70c., ₱ gallon; Palm-oil, 7¾c.; Tallow-oil, 77½c.@82c½.

PETROLEUM—The offerings of all kinds have been on a restricted scale, and holders have been more confident in their views, but the demand has been quite moderate, buyers having been unwilling to pay asking prices....Crude has been quiet on the basis of 12⅛c.@12⅜c., in bulk; sales, 600 bbls., on private terms....Refined has been very moderately inquired for, with early deliveries quoted here at 22⅛c., and at Philadelphia at 22⅛c. Sales have been reported here of 2,500 bbls., early delivery, at 22⅛c.; 700 bbls., high test, at 22⅛c.; and 1,000 bbls., last half of August, at 22c.; and at Philadelphia, 1,000 bbls., August delivery, at 22⅛c....Refined, in cases, dull at from 26¾c.@27¼c....Naphtha very quiet on the nominal basis of 14⅛c.

PROVISIONS—There has been rather more call for Pork, in a jobbing way, at, however, irregular prices. The chief business has been in Mess. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,000 bbls., in lots, at $13 87@$13 81 for new Western Mess, $14 latter for very choice lots; $13 50 for new Western Prime Mess; $12 25 for Thin Mess, and $10 75@$11 for Extra Prime, ₱ bbl. For forward delivery the demand has been limited, with sales reported of 500 bbls. Western Mess, seller July and August, quoted at $13 50....City-dressed Hogs have been in fair request and quoted stronger, at from 6c.@6⅜c. ₱ lb.... Cut-meats have been in more request at from 11c.@15½c. for Dry-salted and Pickled Hams, and 5½c.@6c. for Dry-salted Shoulders, 7½c. for Dry-salted Bellies, ₱ lb. The reported sales since our last equal 500 pks., within the range. Bacon has been quiet and somewhat nominal as to values, though quoted about steady; sales, 170 boxes at 7¼c. for Long Clear, and on private terms for Long Cut Hams....Western Lard has been quiet, but held rather more firmly; City in better request and steadier in price; sales have been reported of 1,150 tcs. and bbls. for early delivery, at 8c.@9⅛c. for No. 1 to prime Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 9⅛c. for prime Western Steam; 8¾c. for New; 8⅛c.@8¾c., chiefly at 8½c., for City Steam and Kettle-rendered, and 8c. for No. 1. For forward delivery the inquiry has been light, with sales reported of 150 tcs. prime Western Steam, seller July, at 9⅜c., and 500 tcs., seller August, at 9½c....Beef has been moderately sought after at uniform quotations, ranging from $7@$10 for Mess, and $9 50@$12 for Extra Mess; sales, 225 bbls. Tierce Beef has been in light demand at from $12@$15 for Prime Mess; $16 50@$20 for Indian Mess, ₱ tierce....Beef Hams rule dull at $20@$24 50 as the extremes....Choice lots of Butter adapted to the local trade have been offered sparingly, and have been in request at pretty firm prices, but other kinds of stock have been dull and irregular. Much of the present offering is out of condition, owing to the extreme and protracted heat....Cheese attracted more attention and desirable lots of stock are quoted strong and buoyant in prices, on restricted offerings. Shippers are willing buyers....We quote: Butter within the range of from 14c.@27c. for inferior to choice State; 28c.@30c. for fancy lots of do., and 10c.@17c. for Western; 18c.@20c. for selections of do.; Grease Butter, 7c.@9c. ₱ lb., and Cheese within the range of 6½c.@11c. for poor to fine, and 11c.@11¼c. for fancy Factory; 6c.@9c. for common to choice Dairy, and 3c.@6c. for Skimmed, ₱ lb.

SALT—Has been quoted as before as to values on a moderate trade, including Turk's Island, 41c.@45c.; Liverpool Ground, $1 40@$1 50; Liverpool Fine, $2 25@$3 10 ₱ sack, from store; Syracuse, $1 25; Burlaps, $1 25; Factory Filled, $2 15@$2 25; Bulk, 35c.@38c.; Course, 45c.

SALTPETRE—Has been neglected, yet quoted nominally steady at 9⅜c.@9⅝c. ₱ lb.

SEEDS—There has been very little call for any description, and prices have been more or less nominal. Clover at 9⅞c.@10⅛c. ₱ lb.; Rough Flax, $2 20@$2 35; Timothy, $3 12½@$3 50, and Calcutta Linseed, $2 25@$2 30, gold, ₱ bushel.

SOAP—Foreign has been dull. Domestic makes in fair request. We quote: Castile at 11c.@11¼c.; Colgate's Pale, 7¾c.; Family, 7¼c., and No. 1, 6¾c. ₱ lb.

SUGARS—A slow movement has been noted in Raw, prices of which remain about as quoted in our last, the market having been reported steady. The offerings of other than good refining stock have been fair. Sales have been reported since our last, of 560 hhds. Cuba on the basis of 8½c.@8⅞c. for fair to good; and 150 hhds. fully fair refining Porto Rico, 8⅝c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars rule about as before as to values, on a moderate trade.

TALLOW—There has been a fair call noted for stock, at unaltered quotations. Sales have been reported of 211,000 lbs., part to arrive, at 8⅞c.@9⅜c. for poor to choice, chiefly at 9⅛c. for prime samples.

TEAS—Have been quoted firm, though not active; sales, 750 half chests Green, and 2,800 half chests Oolongs, on private terms.

TOBACCO—There has been a good home and export inquiry noted for Kentucky, at steady rates; sales 500 hhds. at 8¾c.@15c. ₱ lb. The business in Seed Leaf has been moderately active at full prices; sales 300 cases new crop New-York at 11c.@15c.; 200 cases new Pennsylvania on private terms; 300 cases new Ohio at 10c.@15c.; 200 cases new Connecticut Fillers and Seconds at 23c.@30c. and 15c.@17c., respectively, and 100 cases old crop Sundries at 15c.@25c. ₱ lb. There has been a livelier inquiry noted for Havana, of which 500 bales were taken at 95c.@$1 15. Manufactured salable and steady.

WHISKY—Has been purchased to the extent of 150 bbls., in lots, at 93c. ₱ gallon, showing a firmer though quiet market.

FREIGHTS—Berth freights have been less active. Grain-room has been quoted cheaper, on prompt shipments, with a fair inquiry at the ruling figures. For the steamers of next week, full rates have been claimed, but business has been slow. The offerings of Provisions have been moderate, and of general cargo, light, with quotations about as before. In the chartering line there has been a restricted movement reported, checked, in part, by the very meagre supply of suitable tonnage available, and the high claims of shipowners. The main call has been for vessels for the Grain, Petroleum and Naval Store trades....For Liverpool, the reported engagement since our last include, by sail, 40 tons Oil-cake at 26s. 6d.; and by steam, 800 bales Cotton at ¼d. ₱ lb.; 23,000 bushels Wheat (for immediate delivery) at 9d.@9½d.; 15,500 bushels Corn (for do.) at 8½d., with 9½d.@10d. asked for next week's steamers; 5,000 boxes Cheese and 300 pkgs Butter at 40s.; 150 tcs. Beef at 6s. 6d. ₱ tierce....For London, by sail, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 3s. ₱ bbl., and 500 bbls. Resin at 3s. 6d. ₱ 280 lbs....For the United Kingdom, direct, two barks, with Sugar, from Barbados, at 38s. 6d. and 37s. 6d....For Penarth Roads and orders, an Italian bark, hence, with about 2,400 quarters Grain, rumored at 7s., or, if direct, at 6s. 9d., but rumor not confirmed....For Belfast, an American bark, with 2,390 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 5s. 9d. ₱ bbl....For Dublin, an American bark, 287 tons, with about 1,650 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 5s. 6d....For Falmouth and orders, two British barks, 432 and 242 tons, and one German do., 340 tons, with Sugar, reported from Havana, at 40s.; and a British bark, 357 tons, with do., via Sagua, at 45s.... For Havre direct, a Norwegian bark, 610 tons, with about 4,200 bbls. Crude Petroleum, finally closed from Philadelphia, at 6s. 6d.; an American bark, 551 tons, hence, with about 3,800 bbls. Refined Petroleum, privilege of Antwerp, at 5s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; and a French bark, 220 tons, with general cargo, on private terms... For Bremen, a German ship, 834 tons (to arrive, from Bremen,) hence with a full cargo of Petroleum, at 4s. 6d.; a German bark, 597 tons, (to arrive at Philadelphia, from Bremen,) with a full cargo of Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 5s. ₱ bbl....For Danzig or Stetton, a German bark, 384 tons, with about 2,500 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 7s. ₱ bbl ....For Rotterdam, by steam, 500 tcs. Lard at 37s. 6d. ₱ ton....For Amsterdam, by steam, 25 tcs. Beef at 5s. 8d. ₱ tierce. ....For Riga, an American bark, hence, with about 2,600 bbls. Refined Petroleum, reported without particulars....For Bilboa, a Brig, 225 tons, hence, with about 1,700 bbls. Naphtha, at 7s. 6d. ₱ bbl., which was one of the charters referred to in our last as reported without definite particulars....Some other Petroleum and Grain negotiations were pending, but not definitely closed up to a late hour....For New-York, a British bark, 582 tons, with Sugar, reported from Matanzas, at $4 and $1; a British brig, 208 tons, with Sugar, in boxes, from Havana, on private terms; an American schooner, 299 tons, with Sugar, in hhds., at $3 75.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Friday, July 19, 1872.

On yesterday forenoon 6 cars of horned Cattle reached Weehawken Yards, and were all quickly sold off from 12c.@13c. ₱ lb., weight from 7½ cwt to 10 cwt., on 58 lbs. to the cwt., net; quality good. On this forenoon and on yesterday at Communipaw Yards trade in horned Cattle was rather slow; quality ranged from common to good; prices from 9½c.@13c. ₱ lb.; weights from 4½ cwt. to 10½ cwt., generally on estimate weight. The worst Cattle on hand sold at $35 ₱ head. Sheep were firm on both yesterday and today; prices from 5½c.@6¾c. ₱ lb. Lambs brisk, from 9½c.@12½c. ₱ lb. Trade in Hogs continues to improve. Live Hogs nominal, from 4¾c.@5c. ₱ lb. City dressed from 6c.@6½c. ₱ lb.

SALES.

Coney & McPherson sold for selves 108 Steers, Illinois, good Cattle, from 12c.@12¾c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt., with a few of the tail end of same lot from 11c.@11½c. ₱ lb., weight 6 cwt.; also 97 Steers, Illinois, fair Cattle, from 11c.@12c. ₱ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; again, for W. C. Mahoim, 13 Steers, Ohio, good Cattle, from 12c.@13c. ₱ lb., weight 9 cwt. Toffey & Sons sold for N. Morris 100 Steers, Illinois, plain Cattle, at 11¼c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; also 15 Steers, Cherokees, very poor Cattle, at $35 ₱ head, weight 4¼ cwt.; again, 34 Steers, Missouris, coarse Cattle, at 10¼c. ₱ lb., weight 6½ cwt. W. C. Dudley sold for N. Morris 64 Steers, Missouris, plain Cattle, at 11c. ₱ lb., weight 6¼ cwt.; also, 51 Steers, Texans, common Cattle, at 9¼c. ₱ lb., weight 6 cwt.; again, 32 Steers, Illinois, plain Cattle, at 11c. ₱ lb., weight 6 cwt. M. Goldschmitt sold for self 104 Steers, Kentuckys, smooth Cattle, at 12c. ₱ lb., weight 8 cwt.; also 179 Steers, Ohios, good Cattle, from 12c.@12½c., weight from 7 cwt. to 8 cwt. W. B. Gillett had 4 cars of Cattle due. W. Sigel sold for N. Morris 47 Steers, Illinois, fat but coarse Cattle, from 12c.@13c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt.

At Communipaw Sheep Market, J. N. Pidcock sold, in small lots, 506 Kentucky Lambs, average weight 57½ lbs. ₱ head, at 9⅛c. ₱ lb.; 101 Kentucky Lambs, average weight 57½ lbs. ₱ head, at 10c. ₱ lb.; 120 Kentucky sheep, average weight 80 lbs. ₱ head, from 5½c.@5¾c. ₱ lb.; 218 Indiana Sheep, weight 19,290 lbs., at 5¾c. ₱ lb.; 384 Ohio Sheep, weight 23,840 lbs., at 6¼c. ₱ lb.; 40 Ohio Lambs, weight 2,400 lbs., at 10c. ₱ lb. Kase & Houver sold 39 Virginia Lambs, average weight 56 lbs. ₱ head, at 11c. ₱ lb.; 79 Jersey Lambs, average weight 57 lbs. ₱ head, at 11½c. ₱ lb.; 232 Jersey Lambs, average weight 59 lbs. ₱ head, in small lots, from 12c.@12½c. ₱ lb.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals at Communipaw Yards for yesterday and today: 1,702 head of horned Cattle, 2,497 Sheep, 592 Hogs; arrived in 130 cars.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JULY 19.

By Judge Barrett.

Reed vs. Enfield Manufacturing Company; motion denied. See opinion with Clerk.

Lester vs. Union Manufacturing Company; case and amendment settled.

Isham vs. Davison; motion to vacate attachment granted. See opinion with Clerk.

Hinman vs. Bowen et al.; case and amendments settled; all the amendments allowed in accordance with the stenographer's notes.

Ockerhausen vs. Bentley; case and amendments settled.

Pogue et al. vs. Balch; motion denied, without costs.

Van Boskerk vs. Van Boskerk; motion granted. See memorandum with Clerk.

Markham vs. Butler; case and amendments settled.

Earnshaw vs. Corlies; the injunction order sought to be dissolved has not been handed up.

Newberry vs. Furmeal; case and amendments settled, and proposed findings settled, and exceptions allowed.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JUNE 19.

By Judge Freedman.

Matthew Bartlett vs. East Tennessee Zinc Company; motion denied, with $10 costs.

Alfred Beeber et al. vs. Solomon Ranger; case settled and ordered to be filed.

William Wirt Hewett vs. Edward A. Vanderhoff; order granted.

John F. Nichols vs. William E. Darrow; order granted.

Henry J. Smith vs. James G. Tighe; order granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JUNE 19.

By Judge Larremore.

Mullins vs. Evatt; motion to dismiss appeal granted.

Leeteh vs. The Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co.; interrogatories settled.

Tiffany vs. Martin; motion granted.

Whan vs. Thompson; motion that receiver pay over to defendant granted.

Wills vs. Fields; there is no authority to grant this motion.

Lorey vs. Criff; order granted.

Weed vs. Burt; motion denied, with costs to abide event. See memorandum for counsel.

Collins vs. Stewart; motion granted.

Schuyler vs. Prindible; motion granted.

Woodward vs. Clarke; motion granted.

Richardson vs. Kropp; objections to taxation sustained.

Montanes vs. Levy; application denied with costs.

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE Supreme Court, held at the Court-house in the City of New-York on the 8th day of June, 1872.—Present, Hon. George G. Barnard, Justice.—GEORGE W. MONTGOMERY against THE MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—On reading and filing the petition of Henry P. Freeman, Receiver of the Market Fire Insurance Company, and it appearing to this Court, that it is necessary and proper that an order should be made herein in accordance with the prayer of said petition. Now on motion of Stephen W. Gaines, attorney for said receiver, it is ordered that a notice be published in the New-York daily *Times*, a newspaper published in the City of New-York, once a week for six months, requiring all the creditors of the said the Market Fire Insurance Company to exhibit their claims and become parties to the above entitled suit, within six months from the first publication of this order, and in default thereof that they be precluded from all benefit of the judgment or decree which shall be made in such suit, and from any distribution which shall be made under such judgment or decree. And it is further ordered that a copy of this order be published in the same manner, and for the same time, as hereinbefore directed for the publication of said notice. And it is further ordered that John H. Platt, Esq., a counselor of this Court, be and he is hereby appointed referee for the purposes of this order; that such publication be made under his direction, and that all the creditors exhibit their claims to him; that the said referee hear and determine any claims that may be contested, and that he may be at liberty to report to this Court from time to time as he may deem proper. And it is further ordered that the said receiver may apply to this Court at any time for further directions in this suit.

Notice to creditors of the Market Fire Insurance Company.—To all whom it may concern.—Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—GEORGE W. MONTGOMERY against THE MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that an order, of which the foregoing is a copy, has been duly made in the above entitled action, and that all creditors of said Company are required to exhibit their claims to me, the undersigned, at my office, No. 40 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, and to comply with the terms of said order on or before the 20th day of December, 1872.—Dated New-York, June 7, 1872.

je8-law6mS JOHN H. PLATT

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—CAROLINE AUGUSTA LEE and A. Nisbet Lee, her husband, plaintiffs, against ANDREW M. LAWRENCE, Effie Lawrence, William Effingham Lawrence, Grace Lawrence, Louisa Townsend Lawrence, Carolina Augusta Townsend, Louisa Mickle Townsend, Laura Spencer Townsend, John Townsend, Andrew Mickle, George Mickle, Effingham Lawrence, Julia Lawrence, Augusta Lawrence, George Lawrence, Mary Kemble Lawrence, James N. Platt, and Ann Heimberger, defendants.—Summons for relief.—To the above named defendants: You are hereby summoned, and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber at his office, No. 45 William-st., New York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demand in the complaint.

J. W. GERARD, Jr., Plaintiff's Attorney.

Dated May 15, 1872.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—ALEXANDER P. IRVIN and CHARLES A. SHERMAN, surviving assignees of Robert L. Taylor, and the said Robert L. Taylor, plaintiffs, against WILLIAM C. PICKERSGILL, survivor of Thomas Fielden and John R. Gardner, defendant.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, Nos. 68 and 70 William-street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, June 25, 1872.

GEORGE DE FOREST LORD,
Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The complaint in the above action has been this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York.—Dated July 5, 1872.

GEORGE DE FOREST LORD,
jy6-law7wSa* Plaintiffs' Attorney.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, Kings County.—WILLIAM VAUSE, Plaintiff, against HANNAH E. GOODWIN and WILLIAM F. GOODWIN, Defendants.—Summons for relief.—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 307 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, Long Island, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated April 29, 1872.

WILLIAM J. SAYRES, Plaintiff's Attorney.

N. B.—The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of said Kings County on the 8th day of May, 1872.

WILLIAM J. SAYRES, Plaintiff's Attorney.

je22-law6wS*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—IN the matter of the BEEKMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Horatio Gomez vs. the Beekman Fire Insurance Company.—In pursuance of an order of this Court, made and entered in the above entitled action and proceeding, bearing date the 19th day of March, 1872, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the Beekman Fire Insurance Company, the above-named corporation, that they are required to present the same in writing to me, the undersigned, the referee named in said order, at my office, at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of September, 1872; and that in default of such claimants presenting their claims as aforesaid, they will be precluded from all benefit of the said action and proceeding and of any distribution of the assets of the said company which may be made therein.—Dated New-York, March 20, 1872. HENRY WILDER ALLEN, Referee.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE TO RUPTURED SOLDIERS.

AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR FURNISHING TRUSSES TO DISABLED SOLDIERS.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

That every soldier of the Union Army who was ruptured while in the line of duty, during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, shall be entitled to receive a single or double truss of such style as may be designated by the Surgeon-General of the United States Army as the best suited for such disability.

SEC. 2. The application for such truss shall be made by the ruptured soldier to an examining surgeon for pensions, whose duty it shall be to examine such applicant, and for every such applicant, found to have a rupture or hernia, shall prepare and forward to the Surgeon-General an application for such truss, without charge to the soldier.

SEC. 3. That the Surgeon-General of the United States Army is hereby authorized and directed to purchase and procure the number of trusses which may be required for distribution to such disabled soldiers, at a price not greater than the same are sold to the trade at wholesale; and the cost of the same shall be paid, upon the requisition of the Surgeon-General, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Approved May 28, 1872.

EXTRACT FROM REPORT OF A BOARD OF MEDICAL OFFICERS CONVENED TO EXAMINE SAMPLES OF TRUSSES.

* * * "The Board is of the opinion that the above principles (viz.: those which belong to a proper truss) are best carried out by the truss, samples of which were submitted by Messrs. Bartlett, Butman & Parker, of Chicago, and by the well-known Chase's truss, (made by several firms.) * * * These patterns are, therefore, recommended by the Board, as those best adapted, in their opinion, for the purposes indicated in the act of Congress, entitled 'An act to provide for furnishing trusses.' etc." * *

WAR DEPARTMENT, SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 11, 1872.

The above recommendation of the Board of Medical Officers with regard to trusses is approved, and any person entitled under the act to receive a truss will be furnished with either of the patterns of truss recommended by the Board, as he may select.

The proof that a soldier was ruptured in the line of duty will consist of the fact that he is receiving a pension, either wholly or in part on account of the rupture—or of evidence sufficient to procure such pension.

Blank forms for applications for trusses will be furnished from the Surgeon-General's office, and by examining surgeons for pensions.

J. K. BARNES,
Surgeon-General, United States Army.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN MARKET COMPANY, NOS. 346 and 348 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 15, 1872.

NOTICE.—THE CONSTANT APPLICATION for STANDS in the MANHATTAN MARKET, 34th-st., North River, has induced the Company to open their books before the completion of the building. Consequently, on and after MONDAY, July 1, stands will be LEASED for the term of five years, the occupants to have privilege and preference on renewal of lease at the end of the term. Leases will date from Aug. 1, when it is expected the building will be ready for occupation.

Plans of the BUILDING AND STANDS, with prices affixed, can be examined at the office of the Company. PAUL J. ARMOUR, President.

ASTHMA AND BRONCHITIS EFFECTUALLY relieved by the use of Datura Tatula for "in a most fearful attack of asthma, Lord Dunsany had scarcely smoked the Datura Tatula for more than a minute or so, when the symptoms abated, and in ten minutes more he was relieved wonderfully. He told me he had used it for years with the most perfect success. Certainly the inhalation had the most magical effect I ever witnessed."—*Dr. J. McVeagh.* "I have never known an instance in which relief was not obtained."—*Gen. Alexander.* Sold as tobacco in tins, as cigars and cigarettes in boxes, and as pastilles for inhalation in boxes; by SAVORY & MOORE, No. 143 New Bond-st., London; and all Chemists, Druggists, and Store-keepers throughout the States.

GUERLAIN, NO. 15 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS.—Ambrosial cream for shaving; fashionable perfumes for the handkerchief; Eau Lustrale for the hair; Eau de Cologne, (preparation speciale.)

LOST AND FOUND.

$25 REWARD.—LOST, ON WEDNESDAY, in the upper part of the City, a diamond solitaire ear-ring, set in black enamel. The finder, by returning the same to W. R. VERMILYE, Jr., at the office of Vermilye & Co., Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st., will receive the above reward and the thanks of the owner.

FOUND.—ON THE DESBROSSES FERRY-boat, a water-proof package. Call at 89 5th-av.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER.—STEAM MARBLE AND MARbleizing works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments, at prices that defy competition. Marble turning for the trade.

REMOVAL.—SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE mantels, wood mantels, the finest assortment ever offered in this City, at our new and spacious warerooms, 220 and 222 West 23d-st. T. B. STEWART & CO.

STATIONERY.

WM. P. LYON & SON, STATIONERS, Blank-book Manufacturers and Printers, No. 97 Thomas-st. Account books made too rder.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1872.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ULYSSES S. GRANT,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

HENRY WILSON,

OF MASSACHUSETTS.

"Gen. Grant never has been defeated, and he never will be."—Horace Greeley.

"While asserting the right of every Republican to his untrammeled choice of a candidate for next President until a nomination is made, I venture to suggest that Gen. Grant will be far better qualified for that momentous trust in 1872 than he was in 1868."—Horace Greeley, *Speech on 5th January*, 1871.

Amusements This Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The Long Strike—Mr. J. H. Stoddart, Miss Effie Germon.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Variety Performance—Mlle. Geraldine, M. Leopold and others.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—The Wrong Man in the Right Place—The Vokes Family.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—Dramatic Performance and Curiosities—Afternoon and evening.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—Summer Night Concert under direction of Theo. Thomas.

The New-York Times.

CAMPAIGN EDITION.

During the ensuing Presidential Canvass, we shall publish a Special Weekly Edition for the convenience of those who desire the latest and most trustworthy political intelligence.

The Campaign Edition of the New-York Times will be furnished to mail subscribers, for six months, for the sum of FIFTY CENTS. All copies sent to the same Post-office to be mailed to one address.

A very full summary of news, and many general articles of great interest, are published in the Semi-weekly editions; and in the Weekly edition there is an unabridged report of the proceedings at the Farmers' Club, an excellent summary of political information, and a great variety of matter suitable for family reading.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The Daily Times, per annum, including the Sunday edition	$12
The Daily Times, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The European Edition, per annum, postage extra	3

SPECIAL RATES FOR THE WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES FOR 1872.

The Weekly Times, per annum	$1 00
The Semi-Weekly Times, per annum	2 50

Subscriptions to either of our editions, except the Weekly, received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
New-York City.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the Times will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, and No. 1,241 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ The New-York Times has opened a branch office in Brooklyn at No. 111 Fulton-st., junction of Fulton and Main, where advertisements will be received until 5 P. M.

☞ *Throughout the Presidential canvass, we shall publish fuller reports of meetings and conventions in each State than any other New-York journal. Very full dispatches will be forwarded by telegraph, supplemented by careful letters. Our desire is to place before the public the latest and most trustworthy information, and we have made ample arrangements for that purpose.*

The *World* lately ascribed Greeley's desertion to the Democratic Party to the fact that he had "failed to secure just appreciation for his great services to the Republican Party, which is more indebted to him than to any other man," and "that his old opponents were willing to give him the deference he covets." Fifteen years ago, Mr. Greeley dissolved political partnership with Gov. Seward, assigning the same reason for his withdrawal. Now, failing to receive from the Republican Party the offices which he "covets," he goes over to the Democracy; and that party, cutting loose from all its principles and usages—intent, like Mr. Greeley, only upon office—accepts an apostate from *his* principles and party as its candidate for the Presidency. Such things could not have happened in the better days of the Republic. We do not believe that they will be successful now.

"*A man is known by the company he keeps.*" Mr. Greeley, in a speech which he recently made at Boston, accepted this test. In selecting George N. Saunders and Theodore Tilton to accompany him to church, he manifested, in an especial manner, his regard for Victoria Woodhull's biographer, and for the man who, during the rebellion, hovered about the Canadian frontier, hatching conspiracies to burn our City and to assassinate our President.

Secretary Delano's speech at Alexandria, which we give in full this morning, is a production that makes a direct appeal to the sober common sense of the country. The true issues of the pending campaign, the merits of the respective candidates, and the light which their past record sheds upon what may be expected of them in the future, could not be more calmly, temperately, and justly stated than in this speech of Mr. Delano's. We commend it to the perusal of everybody who desires to have impressed on his mind a succinct and lucid account of the reasons that may be alleged for supporting President Grant and for rejecting the suppositious claims of Mr. Greeley.

A few days since, the *Evening Post* declined to discredit the absurd charge that the Government funds had been sent to North Carolina to influence the election in that State, because Marshal Carrow had not given a statement of what had been done with the money drawn by him. On the 18th, the *Post's* Washington correspondent telegraphed that such a statement had been made. It was already known that no misappropriation of the funds was possible without the collusion of the Judge of the district, and the auditing officers of the United States Treasury. Mr. Carrow now denies, on the basis of the exhibit from his books, that "one dollar has ever been placed in his hands by Government to be used for political purposes;" and declares that "not one dollar of public money has ever been used by him for political purposes." If the *Post* is not satisfied with this statement, we shall despair of convincing it.

Mr. Dan. Voorhees will hardly know himself as portrayed by the Democratic *Tribune* yesterday. According to it, he is "frankness itself," his views of the political situation are "just," and his reasons for his course "logical." All this is consequent on Voorhees declaring his intention of supporting the Democratic candidates. On the 14th of May last, the Democratic organ took a different view of Voorhees. Then, it declared, he had "given in his adhesion to Gen. Grant," that the Democratic Party having lost "its pro-slavery and secession character," Voorhees had "no longer any business in it." On the 16th it dubbed him "an ardent recruit to the Administration," whose "going over to the Administration camp excited suspicion," but intimated that, in its own opinion, his corruption was so evident that "his case demanded no explanation." On the 17th it reprinted articles from various other papers to prove that Voorhees' speech was "the bellowing of a fool" and "a blatherskite," and insinuating that he had sold himself. But now Voorhees has concluded to support Greeley, and has even consented to be beaten for Congress as the candidate of the Greeley Democrats, and this little cloak covers all his multitude of sins.

Another excursion for the poor children of the City has been carried through under the supervision of members of our staff to a successful termination. Several contributors to the children's fund inspected the arrangements made for the excursion, and expressed themselves highly satisfied. The details elsewhere given will show how genuine a draught of healthy enjoyment may be furnished to 1,100 children for a little over fifty cents a head. Meanwhile, the more delicate and difficult task of sick relief is being actively prosecuted. The good which attends the visits of those who have been made stewards of the bounty of our readers will be found, from today's reports, to be steadily increasing in volume. We have the pleasure of acknowledging that the day's receipts of new subscriptions amount to $989 70. On behalf of the subscribers to the fund, we have opened an account with the National Trust Company, and have deposited there the balance of the funds in the hands of the Treasurer. The money thus lodged will draw interest at the rate of four per cent., which will be duly credited to the capital sum.

The North Carolina Election.

All accounts of the canvass in North Carolina, coming from trustworthy sources, agree in predicting a regular Republican triumph in that State on the first of August. There has, in fact, been no reasonable doubt of such a result from the first, and all the nonsense set afloat in the Greeley papers about agents of the Administration having been sent down to North Carolina with fabulous sums of money to influence the election, were concocted for the sole purpose of explaining away the victory that was foreseen to be inevitable.

This being the first election which has occurred since the opposition to Gen. Grant's Administration appeared in definite form and shape, the issue will be of the highest importance in its bearings upon the Presidential campaign now about to open in good earnest. Since the Spring elections, which went pretty much all one way, there has been no opportunity to test the sentiment of the people, as deliberately expressed through the ballot-box. The most remarkable feature of the Spring elections was the uniform and unwavering attachment which the people manifested for the old Republican organization, their confidence in the Administration of Gen. Grant, and their utter indifference to the frantic appeals of the soreheads to come up and assist them in avenging their petty personal grievances. We believe that the same sentiment still animates the great Republican Party of the country, and that the coming victory in North Carolina will be the prelude to a series of Republican victories in the Fall, as uniform and as decided as those of the Spring.

Outside of the vaporings of the Democratic and Greeley newspapers, which try to conceal the shame and debasement of their own corrupt coalition by prating about a "great uprising of the people," we can find no evidence that the great body of American citizens entertain very different views of public officers, have any less confidence in the Republican Party and its candidates, or any more faith in the motives and honesty of the antagonistic factions which are trying to overthrow that party, than they had four or five months ago. On the contrary, the unnatural and unprincipled combination which the sorehead Republicans have formed with the rotten and rebellious proslavery Democratic Party, cannot but convince every honest man that their motives are selfish, and their ends unpatriotic.

All the enthusiasm that has been manufactured thus far in behalf of the Cincinnati and Baltimore candidate is confined to the adherents of the ruined Tammany Ring in this City, and of the "Lost Cause" in the South. Neither class has anything to lose, but everything to gain; and they are ready to throw up their hats for Greeley or anybody else who will assist them in recovering the positions they have forfeited by their crimes, whether of robbery or treason. They fancied that by taking Greeley for a candidate they could cajole the negroes of the South into their trap, but in this they find themselves grievously disappointed. Neither in North Carolina nor in any other Southern State, if reports are true, will they get the colored people to aid them in the conspiracy. Sambo is a much shrewder politician than they took him to be. The freedman's opinion of Greeley was well expressed by Secretary Boutwell, in his speech at Greensboro, the other night:

> "But, do you say, 'Is not their candidate sufficient for us?' I answer he was not sufficient for himself, and he will not be sufficient for you. For the bauble of a nomination to the Presidency at the hands of his enemies, he surrendered the treasures of a life. If he had not the manliness to preserve his own fame, do you expect that he will have the courage to protect your rights?"

Neither the colored men nor the Union white men of the South can place any confidence in a politician who, in order to get a nomination for the Presidency, is ready to renounce his principles and forfeit the record of a life time. The wiser and more sensible, even of the secessionists in the South, are beginning to question the policy of "clasping hands across the bloody chasm" with a renegade abolitionist, merely because the hand comes indorsed by Tammany Hall Democracy. The true way to dispose of the "bloody chasm" is, as Mr. Boutwell told them in his speech, to fill it up—to accept the issues of the war as settled by the Constitutional amendments. If they are willing to do this, their proper place is in the Republican Party; if they expect to evade it by voting for Greeley, they are deceiving themselves, or else they are aiding their candidate to perpetrate a gross fraud upon the American people. Many of them, like Ex-Gov. Wise, already see the absurd and dishonorable position in which the office-seeking Democracy of the North would place them by their corrupt coalition with the sorehead Republicans. Many more will see it before the campaign closes, and we shall be greatly disappointed if every Southern State, with the exception perhaps of two or three, does not follow the lead of North Carolina, and declare its preference for Gen. Grant and the Republican Party in November.

"Who Would Not Weep if Atticus Were He?"

The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher scornfully alludes somewhere to people who preach cream and practice skim-milk. The general common-sense of mankind is equally apt to try the glib and effusive moralist by a severer standard than that which is set up for ordinary men. Until recently, we had no suspicion that the ethics of "journalism" differed appreciably from those of ordinary life. We cannot, of course, be sufficiently grateful to the eminent Professor of the art (or science, we forget which) who for awhile deserted the serene heights of Fentonian politics to enlighten the general ignorance of mankind about what was chiefly required of those who would aspire to the proud title of "journalist." Among other fine things which the rigid moralist demanded of people who write for newspapers, was the following:

> "The candor and the good faith of the journalist should be absolute, undarkened by the lightest shadow of personal motive, without an iota of swerving. For he is upon his honor. There is no written contract between him and his readers, none that can be enforced by law; but he says to them, Trust me, and they trust him. If they do not, it is to his dishonor, and that of his profession."

These be "prave 'ords," as *Fluellen* says, and were doubtless accepted by a trustful audience as a simple reflex of the practice of the truly eminent person who uttered them. We have a few instances at the Professor's service by which he can illustrate in his next lecture the exceeding dishonor, personal and professional, of those who depart from the rules of conduct he has been good enough to lay down. For example, it is just a year ago since a certain New-York newspaper pursued Gov. Hoffman in a series of very bitter attacks. The attacks were based upon the assumption, which was nowhere seriously defended save in the columns of the paper referred to, that Gov. Hoffman was perfectly well aware two days beforehand, that Mayor Hall contemplated the issue of the infamous Police order prohibiting the Orange parade. On this assumption, Gov. Hoffman was made the subject, day after day, of criticisms like the following: "Upon Gov. Hoffman's head is guilt for yesterday's massacre, because he truckled to the mob, and waited to be forced, by public opinion, into the performance of his sworn duty."—(July 13.) "The bloodshed of the 12th stains the hands of the Governor, and *cannot be washed out*."—(July 17.)

The journal that made these serious accusations steadily maintained that the alleged facts on which they were based remained incapable of contradiction. It must, consequently, on the journalistic, or in fact on any other code of morals, believe to this day that Gov. Hoffman is a most disreputable politician and a very bad man. About six weeks ago, the Times contained the proofs of this same Gov. Hoffman's complicity in frauds upon the City Treasury. These proofs did not rest upon conjecture, on hearsay, or upon rough inferences, as the statements did which charged Hoffman with having incurred the guilt of murder. They were a simple excerpt from official records, and furnished such evidence as could be used in any Court of law. Now, had the paper which condemned Hoffman on slender evidence in July, 1871, been distinguished by the "candor," "good faith," "absence of personal motive," &c., and had it recognized the existence of the great unwritten compact alluded to by the Professor, it would, of course, have seized the fresh opportunity which offered itself, of showing just what sort of a man the people of this State had selected for the highest office in it. Men and brethren, the newspaper in question did nothing of the kind. It called Gov. Hoffman a murderer in July last, on evidence that any lawyer would have laughed at, and now it declines to brand Gov. Hoffman as the companion and accomplice of swindlers on evidence that must some day procure his indictment. The change is easily explained. Gov. Hoffman was the political opponent of the journal in question in July, 1871; since then he has become its political ally. Hear, then, the condemnation which the Rhadamanthine Professor has to mete out to this backsliding sheet and its "dishonored" editor:

> "But if for his own interest, or those of his friends, or those of his paper, he expresses an opinion which he would otherwise not have expressed, or withholds one which he would otherwise have uttered, he has violated his good faith and sacrificed his honor to his interests."

Can it be that the guilty newspaper is the *Tribune*, and that the person who is understood to be its responsible editor was the author of the journalist's complete code of morals? Let us weep!

The Plain Truth.

The Democratic *Tribune* denies the statements of Mr. Boutwell in his speech at Greensboro, N. C., showing that this Administration has cost the people less than that of Mr. Johnson by about one hundred millions. Nothing is easier, in the absence of a regard for truth, than to make these general denials. The same paper undertakes to disprove Mr. Boutwell's statements. There it fails. Every figure quoted by Mr. Boutwell was perfectly correct. Every inference based on those figures was entirely beyond dispute. All that was left for the Democratic organ to do, therefore, was to try and find some items that were larger in 1871 than in 1868. But this sort of thing proves nothing. The people will not substitute Greeley for Grant and Tweed for Boutwell, because certain items of expenditure, not amounting to twenty per cent. of the total, are necessarily larger than in 1868, when they know that the total itself is one hundred millions less.

Looking over three years of Johnson's Administration, and comparing it with three years of Grant's, it is found that with lower taxes Grant's appointees collected $1 67 on tobacco and $1 64 on spirits for every $1 collected by Johnson's appointees. They find a similar state of things in the collection of customs, where Grant's appointees collected as much money for $3 11 as cost under Johnson $4 07. The business men of the community understand the meaning of this state of things. They see that *taxes are lower, revenues greater, expenditures less*. They do not believe this showing can be improved on by Greeley, Fenton, Tweed & Co.

A New Device of Burglars.

Any one looking over the advertising columns of the newspapers, cannot help being struck by the vast numbers of respectable widows, with references, devoted to the task of providing for single young men and small families without children a first-class table and all the comforts of a home. It seems as though by some mysterious provision of nature every respectable widow felt an immediate call to keep a first-class boarding-house. Of course the inspiration is not one of pure benevolence, and the homeless and hungry wanderers who are thus taken in and sheltered, and furnished with all the luxuries of the season on reasonable terms, are expected to requite their hospitable entertainers. Indeed, there is an unfeeling belief prevalent that they pay for much more than they get, and the popular notion depicts the average boarding-house keeper as a bloated and ravenous spider, gorging upon the substances of such unhappy flies as she has been able to decoy into her fatal parlors.

The popular notion, like many others, probably does injustice to a hard-worked and much-tried class of the community. But even if it be true, it is only half the story. If boarding-house keepers prey upon the public, they are in turn the spoil of other cormorants who, like the great and lesser fleas of the satirist, prey upon them. It is well known to the Police that a regular branch of thieving in the City is devoted to "working" the boarding-houses. The usual process hitherto has been for the operator, who is always a person of faultless dress and engaging manners, to call upon his selected victim in the middle of the day just about lunch time, when the upper part of the house is sure to be deserted. He presents the most satisfactory references to be verified to-morrow, accedes with gentlemanly suavity to the most preposterous terms, and engages on the spot a room, whereto he retires to arrange his toilet or to rest, or to await the arrival of his baggage. Then, while the delighted landlady returns to the lunch-table to sound the praises of this affable and delightful acquisition, he ransacks, at his ease all the upper floors, and quietly steals away with everything portable of value.

The number of robberies of this description that yearly occur in this City—many of them never being brought to the notice of the Police or the public at all—would seem incredible to the uninitiated. And, with the repeated warnings that boarding-house keepers received, it seems equally hard to understand how it is they are not on their guard against such rascals. Perhaps a partial explanation may be found in the fact that it is usually the boarders only who suffer by these daylight depredations. But the spoilers took a new departure, the other day, which may serve to sharpen these unwary wits. They added force to stratagem, and not only plundered the castle, but captured and bound the garrison. And the luckless landlady was the sole victim of the daring innovation.

The plan was at once so effective and so simple, that it seems surprising predatory ingenuity did not think of it before. It was on last Tuesday, we believe, that Mrs. Hardy, of Broome-street, was gratified at being able to let, in the dull season, too, one of her best rooms to Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, the nicest people, so quiet and so affable. The new boarders took possession at once, and that very evening had two callers, gentlemen as affable as themselves. Mrs. Hardy was cordially invited to join the merry party in the parlor, and to stimulate the festivity, liquid refreshment was sent for. The good hostess unsuspectingly joined her guests in a social glass, but had hardly lifted the treacherous beverage to her lips when the two affable strangers, perhaps as a sportive illustration of the familiar proverb, seized, bound, and gagged her in the twinkling of a bed-post. The solitary servant who came to her aid was served in like manner, and the amiable boarders and their courteous visitors marched off with about two thousand dollars worth of the poor landlady's property.

These daring robbers, we believe, have since been captured. But that mishap will hardly deter other more skillful rascals from following their example, and in that case boarding-house keeping will probably be soon shorn of its attractions. The few boarding-houses left will assume the appearance of beleaguered fortresses, and every new-comer required, perhaps, to produce references from the Police before being admitted. "Repel boarders" will become the motto of the business, and the condition of single young men and small families without children will be pitiable in the extreme. Let us hope that the punishment meted out to these wicked and treacherous boarders will be such as to prevent any repetition of their crime. The story is instructive as a striking instance of that insecurity against bold and skillful rascality which may prevail even in the midst of a populous city, and which not even a larger or more efficient Police force than ours could altogether avoid.

Another Terrific Plot.

In this country the freedom of the Press cannot be controlled; but we are sorry to learn that Gen. Grant has been misled into an attempt to dictate to those who hold office under him, as to the newspapers they shall read. In a communication which is awarded a conspicuous place in the columns of the Greeley organ, it is asserted that a Custom-house Officer of fifteen years' standing in New-York, who wishes to take "a Liberal paper" at his house, does not dare to do so openly. "He has," we are told, "the New-York Times left there as a blind, so that should the spies of the Custom-house make inquiries at the neighboring news-stand, as has been repeatedly done, they can see that he is loyal to the 'Sphinx of the White House.'" The same person wishing, for family reasons, to take the *Brooklyn Eagle*, had it served in another person's name. And this is only one of three instances of the kind within a quarter of a mile! Well may the correspondent who publishes this disgraceful story exclaim: "Is this a free country?" Well may the *Tribune* head the communication, "Is this a Free Country?"

This particular story is true, of course. On the very face of it, it is true, and must be believed by every intelligent reader, without concurrent evidence. Nothing would be more natural, and nothing could be easier, than for Gen. Grant to establish a personal espionage over the eighty thousand persons engaged in one way or another in the civil service. Consequently, our readers will not be surprised to learn that every one of the eighty thousand is watched day and night as to all his outgoings and incomings, and particularly as to the newspapers that he reads. A report that a civil-service officer reads the *Tribune* is not regarded, as might naturally be supposed, as a proof of stupidity, but of disloyalty to the Dictator, and he wakes up next morning to find that his head is off his shoulders. Reading of the Times is assumed, not as might also naturally be supposed, as a proof of intelligence and a desire for useful information, but as evidence of a willingness to see the Government of the United States made a consolidated despotism, with Gen. Grant as autocrat, Gen. Porter as Lord Chancellor, and the Dent family as Princes and Dukes; and the reader is set down for instant promotion. We now understand to what cause we owe the great increase of our circulation, which has augmented more rapidly within the last month than ever before, except, perhaps, just after the downfall of the Tammany Ring. The result, of course, is somewhat profitable to us; but we are not to be "got at" in this manner. We denounce this attempt to influence the independence of the Press as a very shameful and improper proceeding. And we also now request every person who has subscribed for the Times under the pressure of this tyrannical system, to discontinue it at once, and to come to the office, and, upon sufficient affidavits to receive back his money, less the discount to the news-vendor.

But it is not only as to newspapers that Gen. Grant is so absolute, and that his myriads of spies are so prying. We learn on good authority—quite as good as that which Greeley's organ can quote for any of its tales—that the President expects every man in the service of the Government to keep a horse, at least, if not a "stud," and to smoke cigars at the rate at least of six per diem. Only Havana cigars of the highest brand fully meet the requirements of the case; and pipes, even meerschaums of the first quality, are looked upon with disfavor, the reason of which is, although it has not been revealed before, that Gen. Grant corruptly appropriates a large part of the duties paid on cigars, and has sent the Secretary of the Treasury away from Washington into North Carolina, suspending the mails and cutting the telegraph wires, in order that he may be the more undisturbed in his plunder.

As to books, the possession of Louis Napoleon's *Life of Julius Cæsar* is looked upon with the highest favor at the White House; and Gen. Grant, through the agency of "that young man Leet," has made arrangements with the Messrs. Harper, by which he receives one hundred and fifty per cent. of the retail price on every copy sold by them after the Philadelphia Convention. Of course, every Custom-house officer is required to take a copy of *Harper's Weekly*, the same percentage being paid to the President. The consequence inevitable to the Harpers, of course, is speedy ruin; but they are to be recompensed by having all the Government printing, in case of Gen. Grant's re-election, at prices exactly five times those asked by the highest proposers for the contract. This, it will be admitted, is only fair, as they have undertaken to be present security for the payment of the President's army of spies, which now swarm over the country. They, however, are only security for the present; for it need hardly be said that the money is actually to be paid from the Treasury the morning after Gen. Grant's reinauguration.

Such is the real condition of affairs in regard to this matter; such the sort of civil service reform that Gen. Grant favors. We could go on, we grieve to say, in our revelations, but we pause for the present, and only exclaim with the *Tribune* and its correspondent, "Is this a free country?"

MINOR TOPICS.

Mr. Oswald Ottendorfer said, on Thursday, of the City election, that "if the Republican Party puts forward the right men, they will meet with unhesitating support from German Reformers." So far as our influence extends, we engage that "right men"—that is, capable and honest men—shall be put forward by the Republicans. None other will be supported by us. We ask nothing better than to have the issue decided on the basis suggested by Mr. Ottendorfer.

The *Evening Post* says, with reference to what a year has done for the Tammany and Erie Rings:

> "Today there is hardly a trace left of the old régime. Cardozo has resigned. Fisk is dead, Sweeny a fugitive from justice, Gould bargaining to save himself from the clutches of the law, Tweed and Connolly in the hands of Mr. O'Conor, and Barnard standing his trial at Saratoga. That is what has been 'done about it.'"

We would remind the *Post* and the honest voters of the City who have brought about these results that though even more than this has been "done about it," there are still too many traces "left of the old régime." There is hardly a department of the City Government in which there are not men waiting and hoping for a revival of the old reign of corruption and plunder. Even some of the apparently solid results that have been attained depend for their perpetuation on very slender threads. Does any one suppose, for example, that a Legislature elected on the Tammany-Greeley ticket would fail to contrive some means of allowing Sweeny to return safely from exile, of letting Tweed and Connolly compound for a "reasonable" sum with the swindled tax-payers, and of covering Hall and Hoffman with a common coat of "ministerially responsible" whitewash? There is still very much left for the people to do about it, and it should be the task of all honest men and all honest newspapers to see that due preparation is made for doing it thoroughly.

Mr. Greeley's personal organ denies the statement of the *Nation* that its principal was at the dinner given to Geo. H. Butler before his departure for Alexandria, and says that he refused to attend it. We give it the benefit of the denial, though we might, *mutatis mutandis*, reply to the denial in its own words, as follows, (*Tribune*, July 3:)

> "We have no proof that this story is true; but what we know of Mr. Greeley's disgraceful system of dispensing his evidences of esteem leads us to believe it. And we have no doubt it will be generally believed. The people have lost all confidence in the ability of Mr. Greeley to select his companions."

Or we might, as the Professor does in the case of the charge invented in his office, that we held interviews with McCunn and O'Brien concerning the distribution of office, ignore all denials and corrections. But we do not care to follow the example of the journal which boasts the chair of newspaper ethics endowed by Fenton.

The frequent "demonstrations" made by small-pipe men and large-pipe men, and other classes of City laborers, claiming arrears of pay, in and around the quarters of the Finance Department, afford very convincing proofs of how dreadfully disorganized our entire system of local Government at present is. It is very clear that the ideas of Controller Green about the necessities of reform Government find very little response or sympathy from other heads of Departments. If we had anything approaching to a thoroughly honest and capable administration of our affairs, we should hear the last of one department, professing entire ignorance of legal requirements perfectly well known to another. We should find, in fact, that instead of being at cross purposes, and rather desirous than otherwise of pulling different ways, the various sections of our City Government should be animated by something like a common purpose, and should recognize but one common end, viz., the public good. If we attain this desirable consummation in November, it will be in spite of, not because of the Greeley crowd.

If the vital statistics of New-Orleans are accurately collected, that city has enjoyed a somewhat surprising immunity from the high rate of mortality to which New-York, Brooklyn and Philadelphia have been subjected during the last two weeks. For the week ending July 6 the deaths in New-Orleans are reported at 120, and for the week ending July 13 they are set down at 128. These represent an annual death-rate of thirty-two and thirty-four per 1,000, respectively, during the weeks that the death-rate of New-York was eighty-four and fifty-six per 1,000. The Chicago returns show that that city suffered, on an average, as much as the centres of population on the Atlantic sea-board. During the week ending July 6, its death-rate was equal to sixty-three per 1,000, and last week it maintained the high figure of fifty-two per 1,000.

Why is Not this Nuisance Stopped?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have read in today's Times a communication in regard to the dreadful nuisance of the New-York Rendering Company, at the foot of Thirty-ninth-street, North River, which we up-town people seem compelled to endure.

The sweet-smelling savor of "biled hoss" is a powerful one. The gentle west wind, which at night is so refreshing, comes to us unlucky ones, obliged to grin and bear it, loaded with the vilest flavors. What a transparent fraud it seems to us for the Board of Health to meet to provide for the welfare of this City, and allow such a public nuisance to remain for so long a time untouched.

The question with the Rendering Company must be not where are the noses of the Board? but rather where are the pockets?

Take away the greenbacks, and surely this flavor can be smelt.

We know you can help us in securing the removal of this filth manufactory.

ONE OF MANY.

New-York, Friday, July 19, 1872.

A Suggestion.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have seen the suggestion of a "Grant ratification meeting" on the 23d of July. Can we not put off such a meeting until October? In this great heat hundreds of persons will be absent from town, and as many too tired to feel enthusiasm, or to show it if they do feel it. On a moonlight night in October, before the Pennsylvania elections, when such speakers as Judge Hoar, G. W. Curtis and Mr. Boutwell can be present, the meeting will be very much more efficient than it can be now.

AN ANXIOUS GRANT WOMAN.

Friday, July 19, 1872.

THE BARNARD IMPEACHMENT.

An Irritable Lawyer on the Defensive—The Pitiful Plea of Barnard's Lawyers Brushed Away—More Technicalities.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Saratoga, July 19.—At the opening of the Court of Impeachment this morning, Mr. Harrower was sworn in, and the respondent being called upon to plead, Mr. Beach, of counsel, rose, and with a show of indignation, called the attention of the Court to an article in a local paper, inserted as advices from Saratoga, received in the City of New-York, wherein it was alleged that George T. Curtis, one of Judge Barnard's counsel during the Assembly investigation, had withdrawn from the case since that was concluded, in consequence of his having advised his client to resign, and that there was no doubt of the conviction of the respondent. This Mr. Beach pronounced a sheer fabrication of a hostile and unlicensed Press, and a concerted attack upon the Court and the accused, and declared that Mr. Curtis had discharged his whole duty as counsel during that investigation, and was now in entire harmony with the present counsel. It was quite natural that the strong hint given by the paragraph in question should be an unpleasant one for the present counsel to consider, for when one remembers that the public opinion as to the result of this trial is drawn chiefly from the fact that the evidence taken before the Assembly Committee, and on which the articles were based, is the precise evidence which will be laid before this Court, one can only think that the accused would have shown more wisdom had he imitated the example of the prudent Cardozo, and resigned in time to escape the judgment which the public expect will be rendered on that evidence.

THE PLEA IN ABATEMENT.

When the smile created by the counsel's extreme sensitiveness on this point had subsided, he read his plea in abatement, and proceeded to address the Court in support of his convenient theory that no further cognizance can be taken of the articles of impeachment because, as he claims, they were not adopted by the Assembly, and the respondent has not been impeached by a majority of all the votes thereof as required by the Constitution. He proposed to add a clause that the articles do not appear to be and are not articles of impeachment adopted or presented by the Assembly, as he thought it made the plea more precise and clear. No objection being made the amendment was added.

Mr. Atwood then presented the manager's answer thereto, which was read by Mr. Van Cott, and is in substance a denial of the allegations of the plea, and a reiteration of the fact that the articles were adopted by a majority of the votes of the members of the Assembly.

Mr. Beach then called Edward M. Johnson, Clerk of the late Assembly, who testified that he kept a journal of the proceedings, which showed that Mr. Vedder, of the Select Committee appointed to prepare articles, had reported them to the House; that they were considered in Committee of the Whole; that said Committee reported them to the House, and recommended their adoption, and that they were adopted by the House, a majority of all the members elected voting therefor, the letters "aff," being a clerical abbreviation, always used to express that result. A fact not referred to by counsel seems worthy of mention, while on this subject, and that is, that the journal further shows that at the evening session, the House went into the election of managers, Barnard's friends voting as well as others, which they would not have done had any doubt existed in regard to the adoption of the articles.

Charles R. Dayton, Clerk of the Senate, was also called by the defense, and testified that the journal of the Senate shows that a committee from the Assembly appeared and presented the articles as adopted by the House, and that the paper presented by the counsel is, to the best of his knowledge, the same presented by the Committee, sent by him to the printers, and returned to him.

Mr. Vedder, of the Board of Managers, and chairman of the committee appointed to prepare articles, was sworn on behalf of the prosecution, and testified that the paper alluded to was the one presented by his committee to the House.

This evidence was objected to by Mr. Beach on the ground that parol evidence is inadmissible to aid imperfections in the journal. He added what is a complete answer to the plea and argument presented by himself a few moments before that the records of the House are the highest and best evidence of its proceedings, and cannot be impeached by oral testimony. He contended further that oral evidence was incompetent to enlarge or explain the records. He denied that the resolution of impeachment constituted impeachment. His address impressed the Court more by the force of its style than the soundness of his argument, and his objection was therefore overruled.

Mr. Alvord was also sworn, and identified the paper as the one received from the Journal Clerk of the Assembly, and presented to the Senate.

FALLACY OF THE THEORY EXPOSED.

The evidence on this point being concluded, Mr. Van Cott, in a short and able argument, showed the fallacy of the theories advanced by the other side. He reviewed the evidence given, both oral and written, claiming that it was a complete answer to the pleas presented, and showed that the proceedings in regard to the impeachment taken by both Houses were entirely regular. He said that the respondent had been served with a copy of the articles in the presence of the Court, had filed an answer thereto, and several pleas since. He thought the error in the argument of respondent's counsel was so plain as not to require extended discussion. According to immemorial usage the party is impeached when the resolution to impeach is adopted by the impeaching body, and the fact is communicated to the body which is to try him. He cited various precedents both here and in England, and quoted from *May's Parliamentary Usages* and *Story's Commentaries* to sustain this view. In some of the cases cited the Court proceeded to formal judgment without any articles ever having been presented. He concluded by saying if a man could thus be charged with great crimes and corruption in office, constant perversions of law and outrages on the rights of citizens, and the prosecution may be turned out of Court upon the question whether a particular thing was done in a particular way, then all those solemn proceedings become a hideous farce. He submitted that the objections taken by the respondent were entirely frivolous, interposed to withhold substantial justice, and not entitled to the least favor from the Court.

NOT SUSTAINED.

Notwithstanding the trivial nature of the points raised the entire morning session was consumed in an argument which to most minds seemed very like firing a cannon to kill a fly.

When it was concluded Senator Lewis moved that the Court be cleared for private consultation, and when the doors were reopened the President announced that the plea was not sustained. It was subsequently ascertained that the vote stood 26 to 3, Judge Church and Senators Allen and Murphy voting in the affirmative.

The Court then took a recess until 4 P. M.

MORE TECHNICALITIES.

At the afternoon session of the Court the line of technicalities by which alone the defendant's counsel can hope to save their client, was renewed by a motion of Mr. Beach to expunge from the articles certain of the charges which are based upon acts committed prior to the present term of the accused. He referred to authorities in support of his motion, but did not debate the matter at very great length, saying he would leave the discussion till he had heard from the other side. He drew a distinction between this and the Prindle case, in which the Senate admitted evidence of alleged misconduct during a former term, alleging that the charges referred to contained acts of the same nature. As this is exactly what has been shown by the Times as Judge Barnard's line of conduct in his treatment of the Erie and other cases, his remarks were received as a distinction without a difference. He claimed that the case of Matteson, a member of Congress from Oneida County, who was elected just at a time when the House of Representatives was about to remove him, and the resolution for whose expulsion in the next House was laid on the table, upon his plea of a subsequent re-election, was a case in point.

Mr. Van Cott made a splendid and elaborate argument in opposition, going back to nearly all the precedents in English history, and showing conclusively that both in legislative bodies and in all cases of impeachment wrongful acts done in a former term are considered legitimate causes for removal in the present. He showed that the Mattison case was not a case in point, because the House did not dispose of it on its merit. But his strongest point was made in his reference to the case of Wilkes, a Member of Parliament, who was three times removed on account of a libel upon one of the members uttered previous to his first election. Wilkes was re-elected after each removal, and the fourth time, although he had received by far a larger number of votes, Parliament gave the seat to his opponent on the ground that he was ineligible, and the votes cast for him therefore null. But a subsequent Parliament ordered the proceedings which had been entered on the journal to be expunged, on the ground simply that it had no right to declare a man ineligible. But its right to remove him as often as elected and for acts committed previous to the present term was not contradicted.

When he concluded the Court adjourned till to-morrow at 10 A. M., when Mr. Beach is expected to reply.

REPUBLICANISM VINDICATED.

Telling Speech of Secretary Delano at Alexandria.

The Liberal Movement Dissected—President Grant Defended—A Plain Statement of the Issues Before the People.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Last evening there was a political meeting at Alexandria, which, for some reason, had not been advertised in Washington, and no arrangements were made for reports for the morning Press. Not a paper here had a line about the meeting this morning. It had been thoroughly organized locally, however, and was large and most enthusiastic. It was held in front of the Custom-house in the open air. Secretary Delano was the principal speaker. There are said to have been at least three thousand persons present, a large proportion being white. Soon after the meeting began the Greeley emissaries tried to break it up by drawing away the colored people. They made sundry demonstrations of excitement on the outside of the crowd, and at last got up a sky-rocket exhibition a little distance from the stand. The device was a total failure, and it seemed to be thought by a portion of the crowd that the fire-works were a part of the Republican programme. During the speaking the crowd increased in density. Prof. Langston, of Howard University, made a very able speech, following Mr. Delano. Mr. Delano was exceedingly well received, and made a speech full of excellent points, as will be seen by a perusal of the report. All the speakers were frequently and loudly applauded. Mr Delano spoke substantially as follows:

I am reminded, while in this City of Alexandria, this evening, of the first occasion upon which I visited it twenty-six years ago. That was in 1846, about the time we were having a war with Mexico. There was here then, and I suppose it is here yet, what was called a "slave-pen." [A voice—"It is here now."] Well, if it is here now, it is as a monument to the progress of our civilization. I recollect there was a man in those times by the name of Horace Greeley, [laughter,] who taught me that the institution which justified the selling of human beings as chattels, was wrong; that it violated the laws of God, the laws of justice and right; and what I am surprised at to-night is, that those persons, who by education, habit and long custom have been led to believe that this institution was right, should now be in favor of electing to the Presidency, the man that always denounced it as one of the worst evils that ever disgraced American history; that they should now take up as a candidate for the Presidency, the man who has done so much to overthrow it. I allude to this to show you what wonderful changes have taken place in a quarter of a century. I suppose, fellow-citizens, you have met here to-night for a purpose; a patriotic purpose; not for idle curiosity. You are part and parcel of this great and glorious Republic. Each man here has a voice in the administration of the affairs of this nation; a voice in controlling its laws and its doctrines. You should come here to think, to learn, and to decide to act discreetly, wisely and judiciously. You should all understand that the President of the United States, the members of his Cabinet, the Representatives in Congress, the Senators of the United States are your clerks, and nothing more. Appreciating this, as I do, I should be ashamed to speak to you anything but words of reason and truth. If you desire a Government that protects the rights of all men, that collects honestly the revenues of the country, that deals justly with all the great interests of the nation, you can have it. Just such men as you see fit to put in these high places, with such principles as you prefer, will be there. They will rule the country under your authority. Under our system of free Government political parties are a necessity, and it is only through the organization of party that you can have an Administration. You must choose between the different parties that present themselves, and if you have a bad Government the people alone are responsible for it. Awake, then, to the noble rights and to the responsible duties that are cast upon you. At present there are two parties that invite your suffrages. One is the Republican Party; and what is the other? Is it the Democratic Party, or is it the Greeley party? Has Greeley swallowed the Democratic Party or has the Democratic Party swallowed Greeley? [Cheers.] We know that after the whale swallowed Jonah he got sick of him and spewed him up. [Laughter and cheers.] So it will be, I fear, with the Democratic Party and Greeley. You know something about what the Republican Party has done for you. It was organized about sixteen years ago as a great national party. It came into power by the election of that great and noble-hearted patriot, Abraham Lincoln, who is now among the Saints. [Sensation.] It was organized to prevent the extension of slavery. Immediately after its organization for that purpose the Democratic party went into rebellion, having for its object the destruction of the Union. But the patriotism of all the people, without distinction of race or color, said "That flag shall never come down;" [applause] and, my friends, it never has come down. It waves over the heads of four millions of people, once bondmen, but slaves no longer. They are to-night free men and voters [loud cheers.] The Republican party, besides liberating and enfranchising four millions of people, has declared that the debt which was contracted by the Government, while the war was being waged, shall be sacred forever; it has declared that gallant soldiers, whose absent limbs and wounded bodies give evidence of their patriotism, courage and devotion to the Union, as well as the widows and orphans, of such as sacrificed their lives for our cause, shall be paid pensions as long as they live. This is not all that has been done. It has been written in the Constitution of the United States by the Republican Party, that there shall never be a payment made for slaves emancipated by the war. [Applause.] Time forbids my telling you, on this occasion, all that this noble party has accomplished; but there are some other things that I want to call your attention to.

Let us see what has been done since the close of the war. The rebellion left many parts of the country without law, order or civil government. This the Republican Party beheld and resolved to correct; and, imitating Omnipotence, when He created out of chaos a world of order with sun and moon and planetary systems all moving in perfect harmony, the Republican Party reinstated and restored order, government and peace. This was not done without trouble. It was natural for the men of the South to oppose the liberation of slaves, and it was also natural that they should not be willing to see them made equal before the law. But, by the blessing of God, justice was done. There are now a few soreheaded Republicans who cannot get into office, or who have been turned out of office, it matters but little which—[laughter]—who meet at Cincinnati. Think of it. They call themselves Liberal (!) Republicans, they meet at Cincinnati—[laughter]—and they resolve that all men are equal before the law. [Cheers and laughter.] That's pretty good, but it don't go far enough. Now, before this Convention met, there was a fine old gentleman—you may have heard of him — who, in reply to somebody that had asked him if he would be a candidate for President on the Democratic ticket, wrote a letter wherein he said: "How can I? I am a ferocious protectionist," and the Democratic Party is "a ferocious free-trade party. [Laughter.] They couldn't nominate me without putting both of us in a false position." Soon after the meeting of the Cincinnati Convention, the old Democratic Party met in Baltimore, and resolved, among other things, as follows:

> "We recognize the equality of all men before the law, and hold that it is the duty of the Government, in its dealings with the people, to mete out equal and exact justice to all, of whatever nativity, race, color, or persuasion, religious or political."

This resolution, copied substantially from the Cincinnati platform, is worthy of a passing remark. The party that passed it had, up to the date of its adoption, claimed that this was a "white man's Government," in which the negroes had no rights; in which he ought not to participate. They had insisted, therefore, that the Constitutional amendments, adopted since the war, which guaranteed emancipation, enfranchisement and civil rights were illegally adopted, unwise, and unjust to the white race, and really in violation of the Constitution itself; and during the canvass for the election of President in 1868, the candidate for the Vice-Presidency of the Democratic Party openly avowed his hostility to all these Constitutional amendments, and his determination to regard them as illegal and void. And now we find this party, hitherto, as we supposed, a party of honest convictions, ignoring its past history, rejecting its previous sentiments and opinions, bowing itself before the Cincinnati platform, adopting its principles, and selecting as its standard-bearer the candidate who, up to that hour, according to their past declarations, done as much as any other man to produce the evils of which they had complained. [A Voice—"Three cheers for it."] Well, let's have them. Three cheers now for the old Democratic Party. [No response.] Then let us try three cheers for Grant and Wilson. [Long and enthusiastic applause.]

You see, my friends, I was determined, if I couldn't get any music out of you for the old Democratic Party, I would get some for the Republican Party. [Cheers.] Where did this party stand during the war? I remember when, in 1862, it met in Columbus—that portion of the party belonging to Ohio—and resolved substantially this: "Two hundred thousand Democrats from Ohio send to the North and the South greeting. We will have nothing to do with this war, one way or the other, until the North does justice to the South." They said at that time, "Greeley is a dangerous demagogue. [Laughter.] He is a pestiferous, disturbing element in society. He has led on Abolitionism, and Abolitionism has brought on the war, and in bringing it on the North is to blame, and we will not help the North because you Northern men have followed Greeley and brought on the war." [Laughter.] Now I would advise my Democratic friends to consult their honest convictions, consult consistency and an upright conscience, and if these direct them to vote for Greeley, why let it be done. [Cheers and laughter.] But if these do not advise them to vote for Greeley, then let them vote for the man that saved the Union from the greatest danger which was ever threatened, Gen. Grant. [Loud and prolonged applause.] While these things were being enacted, just think where Grant was. He never believed in the vagaries of Mr. Greeley. He was an original old-fashioned Democrat. When the war broke out he said, "The old flag covers all the States, and I don't intend to let it ever come down." Now he is much complained of for occasionally recreating at the watering places, and neglecting the important duties of his office. When the war broke out I remember he recreated one Winter before Donelson and made Pillow run, and by the help of the good soldiers of this country, he returned some thirty or forty thousand prisoners to the United States. The next recreation he had was in the following Summer at bloody Shiloh. [Cheers.] The next time I heard of Grant's neglecting his duty and recreating, was before Vicksburg, where he made the rebels haul down their colors and captured thirty thousand more prisoners. [Cheers.] The next time he recreated was up in the mountains at Chickamauga, where he made them run again. In rapid succession he recreated in the Wilderness, before Richmond, and finally under an apple-tree at Appomattox. [Enthusiastic applause.] That is the kind of a recreator he was then. He gave us a united country, gave us peace, gave us law, gave us civil rights and universal franchise; and after all that he has accomplished for us, justice will prevail, in spite of all opposition, and Mr. Greeley and all his new allies cannot stop it. I desire to say a word or two more about what has been accomplished during this Administration in regard to the revenues of the country. Since Gen. Grant came to the Presidency the public debt has been reduced to the extent of nearly $334,000,000, being at the rate of nearly one hundred million dollars per annum. You will remember that during the war we had to impose high taxes, of which the Democrats complained very much. Well, by the acts of June 14, 1870, and June 6, 1872, we have reduced the internal taxation $75,651,000 per annum. By the acts of July 14, 1870, and May 1, 1872, we have reduced the customs duties at the rate of $54,000,000 a year. These two reductions make an aggregate of about $130,000,000 a year. These results have been arrived at by faithfully enforcing the laws, collecting the money and paying it into the Treasury. If you inquire how this payment of the public debt has been made in the face of so large a reduction in taxation, I will explain: The total receipts from spirits, tobacco, fermented liquors, and other articles, nine articles all told, for three years ending March 1, 1869, when Gen. Grant came in, amounted to $231,153,714. For the three years of Gen. Grant's Administration, ending March 18, 1872, the total receipts on these same articles amounted to $339,353,000, $108,202,000 more than they amounted to for the three preceding years. So you will see that while we have been reducing the public debt about $100,000,000 each year, we have at the same time increased the revenue to the extent of $108,000,000, on a very few articles. This example illustrates the work in the entire field of revenue collection, and exhibits the fidelity of the Administration.

The Secretary then proceeded to examine the record of Mr. Greeley, for the purpose of exhibiting his former treatment of the Democratic Party, and for the purpose of showing that the Democratic Party could not with any show of consistency vote for him, and that to do so would be to adopt as their candidate a man who had abused them with the greatest severity, and called them by more hard names than any other man in America. He then invited Republicans to ask themselves what reason they had for voting for Mr. Greeley in preference to Gen. Grant. He argued that Mr. Greeley, if elected, would place himself under obligations to the Democratic Party; that in some degree, at least, he would be the exponent of the principles of that party; that it could not be otherwise than so unless Mr. Greeley designed to deceive and abuse the confidence which the Democratic Party was bestowing upon him. He argued that Mr. Greeley was incapable of such deception, and that, therefore the conclusion was inevitable that his Administration would, in some degree at least, be shaped in accordance with Democratic ideas and Democratic sentiments. He disclaimed any design or desire to do injustice to Mr. Greeley or to doubt his personal integrity; but he claimed that it was fair to argue from his (Mr. Greeley's) position, that if elected he would be compelled to deviate from the old land-marks of the Republican Party and to fall into ways and practices in accord with Democratic ideas; and he asked, therefore, that the Republican Party, who had sacrificed so much for the salvation of the Union, and for the adoption of the constitutional amendments should pause and consider what they were doing before they fall into what he regarded as a political trap, intended to deceive and to destroy, in part, the work which has cost so much blood and so much treasure.

Mrs. Lydia Maria Child on Greeley's Friends and Supporters.

The *Tribune* hastened to publish the letter of Mrs. Lydia Maria Child, in which she deprecated severe attacks upon Senator Charles Sumner for his assault on the President, in view of his noble record in the past. But somehow the *Tribune* has not manifested the same alacrity in transferring to its columns a second letter from Mrs. Child, wherein, speaking of the Kuklux, she says: "It is a significant fact that the men who clamor most loudly about the military despotism of arresting and restraining these audacious murderers are conspicuous supporters of Mr. Greeley's nomination for the Presidency. To be sure, some of them honestly declare that they should prefer Jeff. Davis, if they could have him; but as he is not an available candidate as yet, they meanwhile accept Horace Greeley. And do they not show characteristic shrewdness by consenting to this arrangement? Has he not indorsed their claim of 'State sovereignty?' Did he not go to Virginia to congratulate Jeff. Davis on his release from prison? Does he not profess to admire the bravery of Gens. Lee and Stonewall Jackson? Does not the party that nominates him guarantee to them 'local self-government and no interference with their civil authorities?' Under these circumstances it can do them no harm if he does let the negroes vote; on the contrary, they can convert it into a new element of power by compelling them, on peril of their lives, to vote according to their will. It is a characteristic of Southern politicians to accomplish their ends by trickery and circumvention; and they are at their old game again. They will 'keep the word of promise to the ear, and break it to the sense.' John Randolph used to boast, 'We at the South can always govern the country, not by means of our black slaves, but by our white slaves at the North.' And they always did govern it, till, by rashly plunging into civil war, they brought the Republican Party into power. At that crisis their 'white slaves,' the Democrats at the North, disappointed their expectations and failed to aid them, except by trammeling the Government of the United States as much as possible, in its efforts to save the nation's life. If Mr. Greeley is elected by this amalgamation of disaffected Republicans with rebels and Democrats, the Southern Oligarchs will rule the country again, and do it with a vengeance. Real fraternity between the two sections of the country is most desirable; and no price should be grudged for it, that is consistent with fair and honest dealing, and equal protection of the rights of all classes. But this unnatural and sham coalition of antagonistic elements can produce no other results than discord and division."

Post-Office D.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am one of those unfortunate individuals who live within the limits of the Post-office division known as D, and am subject to its annoyances. One or two, I will state, in no captious spirit, but simply that the Post-master, whose good disposition I doubt not, may rectify them. 1. In all deliveries of letters up-town, certainly in District F, the first delivery is made between 8 and 9 A. M. In this district it is always nearer 10. This may be owing to greater distance, and can't be helped. 2. I subscribe to Philadelphia papers, which reach New-York early in the afternoon. They are generally delivered here the next day. 3. On the 16th of July letters from Washington and from Baltimore were mailed to my address. They all reached New-York at the same time, yet they were divided in delivery—two being delivered at 9½ A. M., and two, containing remittances, at 11½. None were registered letters, and the detention of the two letters put me to much inconvenience and some expense. When the subject was mentioned to the carrier, whom I acquit, he said he supposed they had been forgotten at the office. 4. This day (19th) I have received two letters—one from Philadelphia, and one from Baltimore, each post-marked distinctly the 17th, and due here *yesterday* morning. They relate to illness of a member of my family, and hence are important to me. These things occur so frequently that I am compelled to make this complaint, hoping it will attract the attention of Gen. Jones. If complaint or inquiry is made at Station D, it is invariably met with rudeness.

A. B. C.

NEW-YORK, Friday, July 19, 1872.

Saved Five Lives at the Cost of His Own.

From the Philadelphia Press, July 15.

Heroes are not born very often in these prosaic modern times, but every now and then a case occurs which proves that the race is not extinct; and such a case occurred on Thursday last, at Spring Mills, on the Philadelphia, Germantown and Norristown Railroad. Philip Gould, a colored man, came to Spring Mills on that day to attend the picnic of a company of colored soldiers from Camden, and while standing near the railway, saw, just as the Reading express was rounding a curve and dashing down upon them with frightful speed, five ladies standing upon the track. With wonderful presence of mind, and with utter disregard for his own safety, he violently pushed them all over the edge of a slight embankment, at the foot of which they were in perfect safety, but in safety attained only at the cost of their preserver's life. Gould was struck by the engine, tossed over the smoke-stack and fell on the tender, from where he rolled to the ground, horribly mangled and quite dead.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, July 20—1 A. M.—The barometer has fallen decidedly since Thursday night on the South Atlantic. Cloudy and threatening weather is generally reported from Louisiana to Florida and Georgia. A storm of some severity is apparently moving northward, over the Gulf, toward Alabama. The low barometer over New-York has moved eastward into the Atlantic Ocean, followed by northwest winds and clear weather over the Middle and Eastern States and westward to Ohio. The pressure has fallen somewhat with increasing southerly winds north of Indiana, and the Missouri river. Cloudy and threatening weather is reported from Dakota. Midnight telegraphic reports are as yet received only from the Middle and South Atlantic coasts, and this report is therefore based on Friday afternoon's observations.

PROBABILITIES.

Cloudy weather, with numerous local storms, is probable for Saturday south and east of Tennessee. North and west winds, with pleasant weather, prevail in the Middle and Eastern States. Falling barometer, with south-westerly winds, prevail over the Ohio Valley and Lakes Erie and Michigan.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The weather throughout England is favorable to the growing crops.

John Donahoe, convicted of rape, on Thursday, in Boston, was sentenced yesterday to fifteen years in State Prison.

The Prince of Wales went on board the American fleet off Southampton, on Thursday, but his visit was entirely private.

A subcontractor for street work, named Gill Sarvia, recently from New-York, died of sun-stroke, in Washington, on Thursday.

The Coroner's jury in the case of Barieau, in Boston, returned a verdict that his wife came to her death from injuries received at his hands.

John T. Wood, Assistant Postmaster of Indianapolis, Ind., has been discovered to be a defaulter to the amount of $4,000 or $5,000. He was arrested and bailed.

William H. West, of Philadelphia, connected with the Naval Academy at Annapolis, was drowned while bathing at Cape May yesterday. The body was recovered.

The Albion Paper-mill at Holyoke, Mass., caught fire this afternoon from friction in the rag-machine, and all save the first story was consumed. Loss $60,000; fully insured.

Mary Murphy, the Irish girl who stabbed R. M. Cooley, her employer, in Springfield, Mass., on Wednesday, because he took improper liberties with her, obtained bail and is now at liberty.

A boating party of four young men upset in the Delaware, near Tacony, yesterday, and Harry Bowman, reporter of the *Sunday Northern Zone*, and late editor of the *North Philadelphia Monitor*, was drowned.

David E. George, Deputy Postmaster at San Bernardino, Cal., has been convicted of robbing the mails. He pretended that the store in which the Post-office was kept had been broken open by three robbers.

F. Sturtevant, of Jamaica Plain, Mass., has contributed $12,000 for a new edifice on the grounds of the Newton Theological Seminary, for the special benefit of married students. Twelve of this class are to be accommodated with suites of three rooms for each family.

James W. Lacy, a mulatto, aged twenty-five years, committed an outrageous assault on Mrs. Harriet L. Hodges, of Taunton, Mass., widow of the late James L. Hodges, ex-member of Congress, who lives alone and is upward of seventy years. Lacy was arrested.

Mrs. Kenny, only eighteen years of age, and but a few months married, on Thursday shot a man named Cummings dead, near Petaluma, Cal., he having circulated scandals against her which caused a separation from her husband. She is believed to be wholly innocent of the conduct imputed to her.

Death of Hon. Samuel Thatcher, of Maine.

BANGOR, Me., July 19.—Hon. Samuel Thatcher died in this city at 11 o'clock last night, at the advanced age of ninety-six years. Mr. Thatcher was born in Concord, Massachusetts, in 1776, graduated at Harvard University in 1793, was made a Mason in 1798, and was elected to Congress in 1802. At the time of his death he was the oldest graduate of Harvard and the oldest Mason in the United States.

Visitors to the President at Long Branch.

LONG BRANCH, July 19.—President Grant remains at his cottage, and is receiving visitors daily from all parts of the country, who bring congratulatory reports of the progress of the campaign. Senator Carpenter, of Wisconsin; Judge G. H. Voss, of Indiana; Major T. J. Eckerson, of the United States Army; Thomas Murphy, H. V. Bemis, of Chicago, and a number of ladies dined with the President this evening.

Burning of a Paper-Mill at Saugerties—Loss, $300,000.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., July 19.—J. B. Sheffield's paper-mill, at Saugerties, a very large concern, was destroyed by fire to-day. The loss will amount to $300,000; insured for $105,000. No lives were lost. The mill employed 150 hands.

A Woman with $300,000 a Common Drunkard.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, July 11.

A few days since, Mrs. Louisa Mighells, a woman said to be possessed of property in this city to the value of $300,000, was arrested and taken to the Station-house as a common drunkard, her conduct having become intolerable to people residing in her vicinity. The Police Court consigned her to the Home of Inebriates, under the apprehension that her derangement was of a temporary character; but after remaining in that institution a short time it was found that decided insanity had been induced by prolonged dissipation, and the patient was transferred to the Asylum at Stockton. The Vallejo *Chronicle*, noting the circumstance, supplies the following history of the unfortunate woman: "Several years ago her husband ran a small freight steamer between Napa and San Francisco, known as the Mount Eden. He had been in the Insane Asylum prior thereto. Afterward his wife persuaded him to make a trip to the South Seas in a vessel he had purchased, and on the return, when some forty miles out from the Heads, the mate made an ineffectual attempt to throw Capt. Mighells overboard. The mate was convicted and sent to San Quentin, it being generally believed that Mighell's wife was privy to the attempted murder. Some twenty-five years ago Mighells was a drayman in New-Orleans, and on his marriage day drove his future wife to church on the dray, from whence they got off and were married. During his insanity she got hold of nearly all of his property by deed and would never return it. He went to England a few years ago, and she has lived in San Francisco, where the rents of the property thus attained have accumulated until she has become very wealthy. She has an interesting family of several boys.

Claims from Detroit Under the Treaty of Washington.

From the Detroit Post, July 13.

Many of our readers will remember that on the 19th of September, 1864, a party of Confederates disguised as travelers, but who were really heavily armed and organized under the command of Bennet G. Burley and John Y. Beall, went on board the steamer Philo Parsons, then plying between Detroit and Sandusky. Some of this party went on board at Sandwich, and others at Malden, and as soon as the boat was out upon the lake they threw off their disguise, seized, bound and otherwise maltreated the officers of the boat, took complete possession of her and announced their intention to be to take possession of the United States steamer Michigan, release the Confederate prisoners confined on Johnson's Island, and carry fire and destruction to the lake marine and the cities within their reach. On their way they scuttled and sunk the steamer Island Queen. When they came in sight of their place of destination they failed to receive certain expected signals, and they put about and ran to Sandwich, where they plundered the boat, sank her and fled to the interior of Canada. For the damages resulting from this raid the parties interested now put in their claim under the twelfth article of the Treaty of Washington. Walter O. Ashley, part owner and clerk of the Philo Parsons at the time of the raid, now prosecutes the claim in his own behalf and in behalf of the other sufferers. The claim altogether amounts to about $15,000. This is the first case of claims for damage by reason of rebel raids from Canada which has arisen in this vicinity. The owners of the Island Queen will doubtless also present claims, and these, it is believed, cover the whole direct damages suffered by the war, so far as Detroit is concerned.

SARATOGA.

Last Day of the July Race Meeting.

Large Attendance—Woodbine Wins the Alabama Stakes, Harry Bassett the Three-Mile Dash, and Tubman the Consolation Purse.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SARATOGA, July 19.—The opening fête of the Saratoga season—the July race meeting—is over, and the visitors can now quietly settle down to their bigotted worship of the Goddess Fashion, satisfied that they have done their duty thus far, and, prepared, after a day or two's rest, to enter into the more delicate but equally uncertain battle as to who shall give the time to the attentively waiting orchestra, collected indiscriminately, and without any pretense of harmony, every musician in which, both male and female, aspires to the much-coveted prize of leadership. It is a gay and festive, an ambitious and determined crowd—pushing and jostling ready to take the pole from the dearest friend, or to back an enemy who cannot be outdressed or outdanced to certain defeat. The fight is a bitter and relentless one. As Nat Lee says, in his play of "Alexander the Great," "When Greek meets Greek, then comes the tug of war."

But there is a something to be said of this last day's racing, even though it be like the scurry of the last dance at a Fifth-avenue ball, or unseemly rush for carriages which too often spoils all the pleasure of those lovers of music who wait for the last song at one of the Academy of Music concerts. Many are rushing off to the hotels to snatch a hurried dinner before starting on the express-train for New-York; but they are the sporting men, the husbands and fathers, who are away from home on the most righteous of all righteous excuses. That train will carry no ladies. They remain for the great society race, in which many will be badly used up; some few will be broken down altogether. But they have not yet liquidated—will they ever? their losses in bonnets and gloves, and have consequently still something left unsaid about the week's racing, more especially of the racing today.

The first race, the Alabama Stakes, was, to the Southern element, like a bad headache after a severe midnight's debauch. They had all gone so heavily on Sue Ryder yesterday that barely one of them could be found to put up a $20 bill on her in the pool. Mr. Belmont's Woodbine was an overwhelming favorite, and the great hope of yesterday for the Southerners sold for a mere nothing. Yesterday's failure was more than repeated today. Woodbine won—she might have won by two or three lengths—and Sue Ryder was nowhere. Mimi, the second horse, was very properly distanced for foul riding, her jockey having crossed Woodbine at the start.

The second race was a three mile encounter between Harry Bassett and Lyttleton—one more struggle between the great rival stables of Harper and McDaniel. The betting was four to one on Bassett. So foregone a conclusion was it that Dr. Underwood could not get up sufficient enthusiasm to sell a pool, and Mr. Morrissey's French pools were utterly deserted, and yet Lyttleton made a game race of it, he being on his great adversary's quarter throughout the race, and was only a length behind him under the cord. But I am bound to say that Bassett appeared to me to be running pretty much as he liked as he came down that fatal quarterstretch.

The meeting was brought to a close by the Consolation Race, of one mile and a quarter, for all ages. Tubman, Fadladeen and Grey Planet, who ran the tie with Buckden, were the only horses out of five on the card who came to the post. Tubman again showed himself a good, stanch race horse. Grey Planet was all he had to fear, and, though Grey Planet was well up at the finish, he was utterly behind Tubman, who won as he liked, the spur and whip uncalled for, and his jockey's hands well down.

So ends the first race-meeting. There are some rejoicings and many heart-burnings—the winners few and far between, and the losers too numerous to count; but all bidding adieu to one another, with the fixed determination of being even again, if not more than even, in August. How many more disappointments will the second meeting cause?

THE ALABAMA STAKES.

The first race of the day to be decided was the Alabama Stakes for three-year old fillies, $50 each, play or pay, with $1,000, a mile and an eighth. There were thirty-three entries, and the value of the stake was $2,650. There were but the following four announced to start: A. Belmont's ch. f. Woodbine, by Censor or Kentucky, out of Fleur des Champs, by Newminster; D. D. Withers' b. f. Mimi, by imp. Eclipse, out of Hennie Farrow, by imp. Shamrock; Stringfield and Clay's gr. f. Nema, by Lightning, out of imp. Cicily; Jopson, by Weatherbit, and D. McDaniel's b. f. Sue Ryder, by imp. Knight of St. George, out of Glycera, by imp. Sovereign. The betting was in favor of Belmont's stables, as will be seen below:

Woodbine	$400	$400	$470
Sue Ryder	105	95	125
Nema	50	50	50
Mimi	40	50	55
	$595	$595	$700

THE RACE.

The distance being a mile and an eighth, they were started from the furlong pole of the homestretch, and, when the flag fell, Mimi was first, Nema second, Woodbine third, and Sue Ryder fourth, and they came past the stand in the same positions. But, on going round the turn, Woodbine took the second place from Nema. She then rushed past Mimi and took the lead past the quarter-pole by half a length, with Mimi second, a length in front of Nema and Sue Ryder, who were running lapped. As they went down the backstretch, Woodbine went away, and was a length in front of Mimi, and, when they reached the half-mile pole, Woodbine was two lengths ahead of Mimi, who was a length and a half in advance of Sue Ryder, with Nema bringing up the rear. On the lower turn they were all strung out two lengths apart, but at the three-quarter pole Mimi closed to within a length and a half of Woodbine, who was two lengths in front of Sue Ryder, the latter being four lengths before Nema. As they came up the homestretch Mimi closed upon and crossed Woodbine, and took the lead on the inside. Nema passed Sue Ryder and was third, and a good race ensued to the goal. Within fifty yards of the stand Woodbine came with a rush, and beat Mimi by a neck, the latter two lengths in front of Nema, who was a length ahead of Sue Ryder. The judges gave the second place to Nema on account of the cross, and Sue Ryder third. Time, 2:06¼.

SUMMARY.

FIRST RACE.—The Alabama Stakes; a sweepstakes of $50 each, play or pay, with $1,000 added by the Association; for fillies foaled in 1869; one mile and an eighth.

A. Belmont's ch. f. Woodbine, by Censor or Kentucky, dam Fleur des Champs. Gradwell.......... 1
Clay, Stringfield & Glenn's gr. f. Nema, by Lightning, dam Cicily Jopson. Palmer.......... 2
D. McDaniel & Co.'s b. f. Sue Ryder, by imp. Knight of St. George, dam Glycera, by Sovereign. Roe. 3
D. D. Withers' b. f. Mimi, by Eclipse, out of Hennie Farrow. Wall.......... 0
Time—2:06¼.

THE THREE-MILE DASH.

It was thought that this would be a walk over for Harry Bassett, as Longfellow was now disabled, but the racing men were agreeably surprised to see that Uncle John Harper was determined to make him gallop for the purse at least, and pitted the game little horse Lyttleton against him. As it was the connoisseurs considered it the easiest of races for Bassett in the mud, and the speculation on the result was limited to the immense odds of 100 to 10 and 15 in the outside betting, as no pools were sold on the race. In some cases 20.

THE RACE.

The flag dropped and they were off, with Bassett a length in front when they passed the stand. Around the turn Bassett got half a length away, and passed the quarter-pole in 28½ seconds, a length and a half in advance. Going down the backstretch, Bassett was going under a strong pull, and at the half-mile pole Lyttleton's nose was at his tail, in 53½ seconds. They were in the same positions at the three-quarter pole, in 1:24, but coming up the homestretch the game little horse closed upon his great competitor, and his head was at Bassett's saddle as they passed the stand, making the first mile in 1:51¼. On the turn again Bassett got away a length, but at the quarter-pole in 2:20, Lyttleton was again lapping him. On the backstretch Bassett was a length in front, and at the mile and a half was leading Lyttleton a length and a half in 2:48. As they came round the lower turn Lyttleton was urged forward, and at the mile and three-quarters Bassett was half a length in the lead in 3:17—and they remained in the same position at the stand, making the two miles in 3:45. On the turn again Bassett went away and led a length at the two and a quarter post in 4:14½. At the two and a half miles Bassett was a length and a half in front, in 4:43; but on the lower turn Lyttleton closed again upon Bassett, and at the two and three-quarters Bassett was showing half a length in front, in 5:13½. On the homestretch the little horse made a game struggle, but it was no use, as Bassett could not be headed and won the race easily by a length, making the three miles in 5:43¾.

SUMMARY.

SECOND RACE—Purse $1,000; for all ages; three miles.

D. McDaniel & Co.'s ch. h. Harry Bassett, 4 years, by Lexington, dam Canary Bird. Roe.......... 1
John Harper's br. h. Lyttleton, 5 years, by Leamington, dam Fanny Holton. Sample.......... 2
Time—5:43¾.

THE CONSOLATION PURSE.

The race that excited the most interest was the Consolation Purse for beaten horses during the meeting—those beaten once allowed seven pounds; twice, ten pounds; three times, fifteen pounds. A mile and a quarter. The entries were Joseph Donahue's ch. h. Sanford, aged, by Uncle Vic, out of Dolly Carter, by imp. Glencoe; A. Belmont's gr. c. Grey Planet, three years, by Planet, out of Eagless, by imp. Glencoe; T. B. & W. R. Davis' ch. h. Fadladeen, by War Dance, out of Nora Creina, by Mahomet; D. McDaniel's b. c. Tubman, four years, by War Dance, out of Lass of Sidney, by imp. Knight of St. George, and John O'Donnell's gr. f. Mary Louise, four years, by Lightning, dam by imp. Sovereign. When the trumpet called them Sanford and Mary Louise did not appear, and the race was left to Tubman, Fadladeen and Grey Planet. The betting was as follows:

Tubman	$550	$500	$300
Fadladeen	200	215	150
Grey Planet	200	205	150
Totals	$950	$920	$600

THE RACE.

Grey Planet went off in the lead, with Tubman second and Fadladeen third—and when they passed the stand their positions were the same, Grey Planet being a length and a half in front of Tubman, and Fadladeen six lengths behind the latter. At the turn Tubman closed upon Planet, and Fadladeen also ran up; and when they passed the quarter-pole Planet was but a length in the van, Tubman second, four lengths behind. Going along the backstretch Fadladeen made an effort to get closer to the others, and succeeded in getting within three lengths of Tubman, who was a length behind Planet at the half-mile pole. Rounding the lower turn, Planet began to tire, and Tubman was soon at his head, and, without much trouble, led him a length at the three-quarter pole. The race home was then easy for Tubman, who won by four lengths. Planet second, two lengths ahead of Fadladeen. Time—2:17½.

SUMMARY.

THIRD RACE—Consolation Purse $600; for all ages; horses beaten once during the meeting allowed 7 pounds; twice, 10 pounds; three times, 15 pounds; one mile and a quarter.

D. McDaniel & Co.'s b. h. Tubman, 4 years, by War Dance, dam Lass of Sidney. Roe.......... 1
A. Belmont's g. c. Grey Planet, 3 years, by Planet, dam Eagless. Hannone.......... 2
T. B. & W. R. Davis' ch. h. Fadladeen, 5 years, by War Dance, dam Nora Creina. Henry.......... 3
Jos. Donahue's ch. h. Sanford, aged, by Uncle Vic, dam Dolly Carter..........dr.
John O'Donnell's gr. m. Mary Louise, 4 years, by Lightning, dam by Sovereign..........dr.
Time—2:17½.

Mr. Brentano, of No. 33 Union-square, has received a fresh installment of English and Continental periodicals by the last steamer, among them being the *Belgravia, People's Magazine*, the *Fortnightly Review, Macmillan's, Tinsley's*, the *Dark Blue, St. Pauls*, the *Englishwoman's Domestic Magazine* and the *Milliner*. On Mr. Brentano's well-stocked counters may also be found the best and freshest issues of the foreign and domestic publishers, together with many publications not to be found elsewhere in this City.

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Mosquito and Fly Nets to cover beds, slightly damaged, closing out at retail, cheap. ROEBUCK'S, Nos. 58 and 60 Fulton-street, near Cliff.—*Advertisement.*

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LAUGHING GAS.—DRS. HASBROUCK and HOLLAND give gas daily, and have extracted teeth for more than 20,000 people without accident. Dr. HASBROUCK, late of Colton Dental Association, rooms, No. 956 Broadway, corner 23d-st.—*Advertisement.*

The last chance to see the great curiosity.—A Century Plant, in full flower, now on exhibition in 13th-st., adjoining Wallack's Theatre.—*Advertisement.*

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

SUNDAY EDITION.
SUNDAY EDITION.

THE SUNDAY EDITION of the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is rapidly increasing in value and interest to the general reader. Besides containing all of the current news, collected from the most reliable sources, the SUNDAY EDITION presents many features not found in any other City journal. Special articles on interesting topics are prepared for this edition, and they invariably afford information and amusement.

The DAILY TIMES for to-morrow, July 21, will be found peculiarly interesting, as it will present the following attractions:

FACTS ABOUT FROGS, an article giving interesting information about edible frogs, how they are captured and dressed for the table, as well as a history of frog-eating in general.

THE BETHNAL-GREEN MUSEUM is the title of another article, which will be found interesting by those fond of rare curiosities and relics of olden time.

SOMEBODY is a short sketch hitting off the characteristics of people to be met with every day on Broadway.

Besides these the SUNDAY EDITION will contain several interesting FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LETTERS from our own correspondents.

Among the other features of our Sunday Edition will be found

EDITORIAL COMMENTS on the leading issues of the day.

THE LATEST HOME AND FOREIGN NEWS by telegraph and the mails.

LOCAL AFFAIRS as reported by our staff of writers.

DRAMATIC SUMMARY OF THE WEEK, containing European and Domestic Gossip, with announcement of events.

CURRENT LITERATURE, collated from late Domestic and Foreign Serials.

MILITARY GOSSIP, [giving] much interesting matter for the information of the National Guard.

With a circulation of a character exceptionally valuable to advertisers, the SUNDAY EDITION of the TIMES is especially recommended to the notice of all desirous of reaching, for business purposes, the best classes of this and neighboring cities. The extraordinary popularity of our Sunday issue continues to maintain a steady ratio of increase.

To insure proper classification, advertisers are requested to send in their notices before 9 o'clock on Saturday evening.

NEW-YORK TIMES FOR EUROPE.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the NEW-YORK TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

It will contain a full digest of Political, General and Local News up to the latest moment; a review of the Money and Produce Markets; all the Telegraphic News contained in the DAILY TIMES of this date; and such selections from the editorials and correspondence of the TIMES as may have interest for Americans residing abroad, and for European subscribers.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the TIMES will be found on file in the offices of all the leading bankers in Europe.

B. F. STEVENS, No. 7 Henrietta-street, Covent Garden, London, is agent for THE TIMES in Great Britain. He will receive subscriptions and advertisements, and supply copies of the papers to Americans temporarily in London.

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MARRIED.

BILL—EARLE.—In Brooklyn, on June 12, 1872, by Rev. Dr. John F. Bigelow and Rev. Dr. Ingraham E. Bill, of St. John, New-Brunswick, LEDYARD BILL to Miss SOPHIE R. EARLE. No cards issued.

DANA—BISHOP.—At the North Church, New-Haven, July 18, by Rev. Edw. L. Clark, SAMUEL HOWARD DANA, of Portland, Me., to SUSAN HOLMES, daughter of the late Rev. A. H. Bishop, and niece of Dr. E. H. Bishop.

GREGORY—HOUGH.—On Thursday, July 18, at Grace Church, Harlem, by Rev. D. B. Ray, ROBERT GREGORY, Esq., to CHARLOTTE J. H. HOUGH, all of this city. No cards.

DIED.

BOYD.—Suddenly, July 18, at the residence of her nephew, B. C. Wikoff, Esq., of Tinton Falls, N. J., Mrs. DEBORAH C. BOYD, widow of James W. Boyd, of New-York, and daughter of the late Jacob Croxson, of Monmouth County, New-Jersey.

The relatives and friends of the family, also her son-in-law, E. S. Dodge, Esq., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 721 Warren-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Brooklyn, on Monday, July 22, at 4 o'clock P. M.

BOWNE.—On Friday, July 19, 1872, LETTY ANN, wife of Robert Bowne, aged 61 years, 2 months and 2 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the Lexington-avenue M. E. Church, corner Lexington-av. and 52d-st., at 1½ o'clock P. M., on Monday, July 22, 1872.

BOWEN.—July 18, 1872, ANN E. BOWEN, in the 54th year of her age.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, July 21, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her brother, Wm. H. Bowen, No. 380 3d-av.

BEDELL.—On Thursday, July 18, 1872, EDWARD W. BEDELL, Jr., only child of Edward W. and Annie Bedell, aged 9 months and 5 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 147 East 52d-st., on Saturday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

DUSENBERRY.—On Thursday, July 18, ALFRED S. DUSENBERRY, son of the late Stephen W. Dusenberry, aged 48 years.

His friends and those of his brothers, William H. and Edmund, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the church corner of 4th and Perry sts., this (Saturday) afternoon, at 3½ o'clock.

EATON.—At Troy, N. Y., July 13, SUSAN, wife of Orasmus Eaton.

FARRINGTON.—At Newburg, N. Y., on Thursday, July 18, 1872, DANIEL, eldest son of Rev. T. T. Farrington, aged 19 years.

Funeral on Saturday at 3 P. M.

FERGUSON.—On Friday morning, July 19, EDWARD BARNES, of cholera infantum, youngest son of Robert and Catherine Ferguson, aged 1 year, 4 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 832 Greenwich-st., on Sunday afternoon, the 21st inst., at 2 o'clock.

FRAME.—On Friday, the 19th inst., at Flushing, Long Island, SARAH VAN ZANDT, infant child of Joseph L. and Sarah J. Frame, deceased, aged 2 months and 17 days.

Funeral services from her father's residence in Flushing, at 2½ o'clock, Sunday afternoon next. Train leaves Hunters's Point at 1½ P. M.

FRENCH.—Suddenly, at Richfield Springs, on Tuesday, July 16, at 10½ P. M., Col. RICHARD FRENCH, in the 64th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 2 Gramercy Park, this (Saturday) morning at 10 o'clock A. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

FOWLER.—MARGARETTA WILLMARTH, infant daughter of Geo. B. and Anna Fowler, at Westfield, Mass., July 18.

Funeral at No. 64 West 46th-st., Saturday, July 20, at 12 o'clock M.

FLOYD-JONES.—At South Oyster Bay, Long Island, on Thursday, July 18, HELEN WATTS, widow of the late Gen. Henry Floyd-Jones, in the 80th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, on Saturday, 20th inst., at 12½ o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at the South Oyster Bay Station, South-side Railroad, on the arrival of the train which leaves Roosevelt and Grand-street Ferries, New-York, at 10 o'clock. Leaving on return at 4:27 P. M.

HARTSHORNE.—At Portland, N. J., on Thursday, July 18, ROBERT HARTSHORNE, in the 75th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at All Saints' Memorial Church, in the Highlands, on Saturday, July 20, at 12 o'clock.

ISAACS.—At Norwalk, Conn., on Thursday evening, 18th inst., CHARLES ISAACS, aged 77 years.

Funeral services at Second Methodist Church, on Sunday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

JOHNSON.—On Wednesday, July 17, HARRIET, wife of George A. Johnson, and daughter of Simon Soulard, deceased, aged 36 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 445 Grand-st.

KING.—At Morristown, on Friday, 19th inst., CHARLES M. KING, of Newark, N. J.

Funeral from St. Peter's Church, Morristown, on Monday, 22d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Trains start from foot of Barclay-st. at 11 A. M. and 12 M.

McGRAW.—On Wednesday, the 17th inst., at Burlington, Vt., THOMAS McGRAW, lumber merchant, of Albany, N. Y., in the 45th year of his age.

Funeral services on Sunday, 21st inst., at 4 P. M., at the residence of his father-in-law, Wm. Simpson, West Farms, N. Y. Carriages will be in waiting at Harlem Bridge to meet steam-boat that leaves Peck-slip at 3 P. M.

MANN.—On Thursday, July 18, at the residence of her son Dr. J. P. Mann, No. 133 West 41st-st., JULIA DOOLITTLE MANN, in the 80th year of her age.

The remains were taken to Whitesboro, N. Y., for interment.

STOW.—On Thursday, July 18, after a lingering illness, FREDERICK H. STOW, in his 58th year.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Saturday morning at 9½ o'clock, from his late residence, No. 218 East 10th-st.

STANTON.—On Wednesday morning, 17th inst., JAMES W. STANTON, aged 52.

Funeral service on Saturday, at 2½ P. M., from the house of his father-in-law, Nathaniel B. Weed, Darien, Conn. Carriages will be in attendance at the Stamford Depot on the arrival of the 12½ train from New-York.

TIMPSON.—On Friday, 19th inst., PHEBE SECOR, relict of Thomas Timpson, in the 69th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, July 21, at 3 o'clock P. M., from No. 52 Morton-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

VAN WYCK.—At Summit, N. J., July 19, suddenly, of cholera infantum, ABRAM, twin son of Phillip V. R. and Salvadora Van Wyck, aged 1 year and 14 days.

Funeral at the house at 12½ P. M., Saturday, July 20. Carriages in attendance at Summit Depot to meet train leaving New-York at 11 o'clock.

VOORHIS.—On Friday, July 19, at Hackensack, N. J., CARLIE, daughter of Chas. H. and Catharine E. Voorhis, aged 1 year and 9 months.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at Christ Church, Hackensack, on Sunday next, at 4½ o'clock P. M.

WATKINS.—In Harlem, Thursday, July 18, LEWIS S., infant child of Lewis S. and Cynthia H. Watkins.

WHEATLEY.—On the morning of the 18th inst., SARAH WHEATLEY, in the 85th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Edmund H. Millet, No. 245 West 14th-st., on Saturday morning, the 20th inst., at 10 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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The mails for Europe during the week ending Saturday, July 20, 1872, will close at this office on Wednesday at 10 A. M.; on Thursday at 11 A. M., and on Saturday at 11 A. M.

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POLITICAL.

A MASS-MEETING OF THE REPUBLICANS and friends of Grant and Wilson in the City and County of New-York, will be held at Cooper Institute on

TUESDAY EVENING,
July 23, 1872, at 8 o'clock.
HON. ROSCOE CONKLING,
United States Senator,

will speak on the issues of the day.

The public are invited to be present.

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REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Yesterday, (Friday) July 19, was a blank day at the Exchange. Only a very few persons were in attendance, and no business of any description was transacted. Brokers report no sales of importance and state that there has been less inquiry during the last few days than for the week preceding.

The auction sale of lots belonging to the "Mickle estate," which took place on the premises, at Bayside, Long Island, on Thursday last, was a perfect success. The auctioneer, "Jere. Johnson, Jr.," states that he sold the largest number of lots ever disposed of in a single day at a suburban sale. The attendants filled fourteen cars, which were drawn by two locomotives to the grounds. The sale commenced at 1 o'clock P. M., and was continued until 6½ o'clock P. M., at which time 415 lots, each 25 by 100, were disposed of, realizing the handsome sum of $44,898. The remainder of the property, consisting of the mansion and choice water front villa plots, will be sold in the course of ten days, of which due notice will be given. The particulars in detail of the above sale will be found tabulated below.

The following public sales of real estate are advertised for today, Saturday, July 20:

By James M. Miller, at the Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, William M. Howland, Esq., referee, three lots on the east side of Tenth-avenue, 25.2 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, 75.8 by 100.

By F. W. Gilley, by order of the County Court of Westchester County, in partition, under direction of Hon. Robert Cochran, referee, the property known as the "Eddy estate," situate at Wilton, in the town of Morrisania, Westchester County, N. Y., consisting of six lots on One Hundred and Thirty-eighth-street, and eight lots on One Hundred and Thirty-seventh-street, between St. Ann's-avenue and Home-avenue, together with the fine large dwelling-house on One Hundred and Thirty-eighth-street. The sale will be held on the premises at 10 o'clock A. M.

Suburban Sales--Thursday, July 18th.

BAYSIDE, LONG ISLAND.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr.

4 lots, n. e. corner Bell and Crocheron avs.; R. A. Berry	$520
4 lots, e. s. Bell-av., adjoining; R. A. Berry	420
4 lots, n. s. Crocheron-av., adjoining; R. A. Berry	480
4 lots, n. s. Crocheron-av., adjoining; J. Garfield	330
32 lots, n. s. Crocheron-av., adjoining; Straiten & Storm	2,560
30 lots, e. s. Bell-av., Lamartine and Crocheron avs.; J. L. Hamilton	2,250
12 lots, s. w. corner Crocheron and Bismarck av.; D. Meek	1,200
27 lots, s. s. Lamartine-av., Bell and Bismarck avs.; J. L. Hamilton	2,889
8 lots, e. s. Bell-av., adjoining; Silas Titus	920
4 lots, e. s. Bell-av., adjoining; G. A. Johnson	460
4 lots and house, n. e. corner Bell and Warburton avs.; L. F. Graather	3,350
4 lots, n. s. Warburton-av., adjoining; L. F. Graather	480
4 lots, n. w. corner Warburton and Bismark avs.; M. L. Williams	440
16 lots, n. s. Warburton and Bismark avs. and 1st-st.; B. Post	1,600
8 lots, e. s. Bismark-av., adjoining; S. F. Graather	520
4 lots, s. e. corner Bismark and Lamartine avs.; J. L. Hamilton	320
4 lots, s. w. corner Lamartine-av. and 1st-st.; C. Edwards	480
4 lots, w. s. 1st-st., adjoining; B. J. Thompson	460
2 lots, w. s. 1st-st., adjoining; C. Brown	200
2 lots, w. s. 1st-st., adjoining; C. Edwards	210
8 lots, s. e. corner 1st-st. and Lamartine-av.; J. T. Hamilton	776
4 lots, e. s. 1st-st., adjoining; B. J. Thompson	460
4 lots, e. s. 1st-st., adjoining; Wm. Jones	460
12 lots, n. s. Warburton-av., 1st and 2d sts.; Jas. Ladd	1,200
4 lots, w. s. 2d-st., adjoining; C. Edwards	440
4 lots, w. s. 2d-st., adjoining; Wm. Peirce	460
4 lots, s. w. corner Lamartine-av. and 2d-st.; Wm. Pierce	520
8 lots, s. e. corner Lamartine-av. and 2d-st.; G. W. Smith	800
4 lots, e. s. 2d-st., adjoining; F. Lenhardt	420
4 lots, e. s. 2d-st., adjoining; E. Seeley	440
4 lots, n. e. corner Warburton-av. and 2d-st.; S. Cohn	540
4 lots, n. w. corner Warburton-av. and 3d-st.; S. Cohn	560
16 lots, s. w. corner Lamartine-av. and 3d-st.; J. L. Beneke	1,760
15 lots, s. s. Warburton-av., Bell and Bismark avs.; J. L. Hamilton	1,505
8 lots, e. s. Bell-av., adjoining; Jas. Bedell	840
4 lots, e. s. Bell-av., adjoining; J. McCaul	440
9 lots, n. s. Ashburton, Bell and Bismark avs.; R. A. Berry	1,080
4 lots, s. s. Ashburton, Bell and Bismark avs.; Smith & Co	580
8 lots, s. e. corner Warburton and Bismark avs.; J. H. Holden	816
4 lots, e. s. Bismark-av., adjoining; William Peirce	540
4 lots, n. e. corner Bismark and Ashburton avs.; J. Vandervoort	480
4 lots, s. s. Ashburton-av., Bismark and 1st-st.; J. McGregor	340
12 lots, n. w. corner Ashburton-av. and 1st-st.; J. L. Hamilton	1,176
4 lots, s. w. corner Warburton-av. and 1st-st.; J. H. Holden	408
8 lots, s. s. Warburton-av., 1st and 2d sts.; J. H. Holden	856
8 lots, e. s. 1st-st., adjoining; D. Meek	776
16 lots, n. w. corner Ashburton-av. and 1st st. and 2d-st.; D. Meek	1,600
4 lots, s. s. Ashburton-av., 1st and 2d sts.; J. McGregor	390
4 lots, s. s. Ashburton-av., 2d and 3d sts.; A. Saubert	260
12 lots, n. s. Ashburton-av., 2d and 3d sts.; J. L. Hamilton	1,164
6 lots, e. s. 2d-st., adjoining; J. H. Smith	582
4 lots, s. e. corner 2d-st. and Warburton-av.; C. Edwards	580
4 lots, s. w. corner 3d-st. and Warburton-av.; C. Roberts	540
2 lots, w. s. 3d-st., adjoining; J. Macbeth	220
4 lots, w. s. 3d-st., adjoining; E. Seeley	440
4 lots, s. s. Ashburton-av., 3d and 4th sts.; A. Shubert	220
2 lots, s. s. Ashburton-av., 4th and 5th sts.; M. E. Favor	120
Total	$44,898

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, July 18.

Chatham-st., n. w. corner Worth-st., 32.3x35.8x37.1, gore	$20,000
Water-st., s. s., No. 399, 73.9 ft. e. of Catherine-slip, 20x72.9	5,000
52d-st., s. s., 199 ft. e. of 2d-av., 19x100.5	16,000
52d-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of 1st-av., 125x130.9x126.7x154.2	10,600
54th-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x100.5, h. and l.	16,500
55th-st., s. s., 450 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25x100.5; 55th-st., n. s., 450 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25x100.5, 2 hs. and ls.	60,000
65th-st., n. s., 110 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 20x100.5, h. and l.; Lexington-av., w. s., 40.5 ft. n. of 65th-st., 20x70, h. and l.	36,000
65th-st., n. s., 70 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 20x100.5, h. and l.	18,000
65th-st., n. s., 130 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 20x100.5, h. and l.	18,000
66th-st., s. s., 90 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 20x100.5, h. and l.	18,000
83d-st., s. s., 254.2 ft. e. of 3d-av., 17x102.2	12,000
113th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 2d-av., 20x100, h. and l.	13,000
115th and 116th sts., centre line between, 100 ft. w. of 3d-av., 109x69x61.11x53.1; 116th-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 3d-av., 25x¼ block, foreclose mortgage, $7,000	3,100
116th and 117th sts., centre line, 420 ft. w. of 3d-av., rear, 86x20.11, foreclosure	2,500
127th-st., n. s., 310 ft. w. of 5th-av., 18.9x99.11, h. and l.	18,000
127th-st., n. s., 347 6 ft. w. of 5th-av., 18.9x99.11, h. and l.	18,000
127th-st., n. s., 441.3 ft. w. of 5th-av., 18.9x99.11, h. and l.	18,000
Lexington-av., w. s. 80.5 ft. n. of 65th-st., 80x70, h. and l.	72,000
Lexington-av., s. e. corner of 57th-st., 25.5x100, 25-33 parts	11,363
4th-av., w. s., extending from 131st to 132d sts., 199.10x90	38,000
8th-av., s. w. corner 119th-st., 126.1x100	28,825
LEASES RECORDED.	
Union-square, No. 22, part of; 2 years, per year	$3,000
5th-av., No. 23, 10 years, per year	7,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

EIGHTH-AVENUE, CENTRAL PARK.—A gentleman owning a large plot of lots on Central Park, 8th-av., and the most desirable part of the Park and avenue, offers to sell at a bargain, with one-half on bond and mortgage.

Also,

eight or ten parcels of five and six lots each, entire front of twelve lots each, $120,000, $125,000 and $200,000, according to quantity and location.

Also,

fronting on the Park, single lots and two lot parcels, at $30,000 per lot, one-half on bond and mortgage. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A FREE LIST OF HOUSES FOR sale, published as usual for the last ten years or over, for the benefit of buyer and seller. No charge for recording property for sale or for printing it on this list.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 35 East 17th-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ELIZABETH, N. J.

$7,500, all assessments and taxes paid, in one of the handsomest parts of Elizabeth, on an eighty-foot avenue; two-story and French roof house, with twelve rooms. First floor—parlor, dining-room, with large bay-window, sewing-room and kitchen; back-stairs off kitchen; well and rain water; all ten-foot ceiling; second floor—four large bedrooms, and bath-room fitted up; three large bedrooms in French roof; size lot, 50 by 177; fence all around; gas-pipes and heater-pipes all through the house; good cellar under whole house, cemented; will be sold on easy terms. Address J., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

EXTENSIVE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Granite-st., private bonded warehouse, including the extensive granite vault, 300 feet long by 24 feet wide, with iron doors opening into each of the seven stores in bond, adjoining, is now offered for sale. These premises have been a bonded warehouse for many years, and are well-known as the only depository for all the imported wines and liquors in bond at this port. There are four stores adjoining in the block rented to private tenants which may be added to the bonded premises whenever increased business may require. This property is central, and within one square of the Merchants' Exchange, and is offered for sale on account of the declining health of the proprietor.
JESSE GODLEY,
No. 10 Granite-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY SEAT AND ELEgant residence at New-London, Conn.; the well-known Winthrop Place, at the head of Winthrop Cove, at New-London, consisting of mansion, 54x40, with three or four acres, as may be wanted; dwelling contains sixteen rooms, mostly large, with three halls, each 12 feet wide, running from front to rear; the grounds are in fine order and beautifully shaded with many large old trees; out-buildings are numerous and first-class; on the property is a lake, water-fall and mill; ground, all told, about six acres; the entirety can be bought for $30,000; or the mansion and three or four acres, including lawn, out-buildings, &c., for $25,000; on easy terms. For further particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE HOMESTEAD AND farm of the late George W. Miller, deceased, at Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., consisting of about ninety acres fertile land, including fifteen acres woodland, lying level and handsome; the dwelling and grounds, of about four acres, around it are in fine order, and the latter are beautifully diversified with evergreens, shade and fruit trees; the house is about two miles from Harlem Railroad, the roads good; Bedford is noted for being eminently healthy and no mosquitoes. To a party desiring to retire from business and reside in the country this place offers very great attractions. For further particulars apply to GEORGE MILLER, No. 52 Broad-st., or W. H. AKIN, No. 10 Water-st.

AT NORWICH, CONN.—A FIRST-CLASS residence for sale, being one of the finest located in the City; double house, 14 rooms, heated by Ellis' hot-water apparatus, bath, gas, laundry, &c.; lot 56x196; immediate possession; great bargain. Photographs with ROBERT T. MEEKS, No. 80 Cedar-st.

AT BERGEN POINT, N. J.—FOR SALE, a residence suitable for the wants of a medium-sized family; can be bought cheap, either furnished or unfurnished; taxes low. For particulars address W. B., Box No. 3,415 New-York Post-office. Might exchange for Brooklyn property.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

ORANGE, N. J., AND VICINITY. (SPECIALTY.)—Fine variety property; sale, rent or exchange. J. H. GERRY, No. 39 Nassau-st.; Orange office opposite main depot.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., REAL ESTATE—All seeking homes in this delightful, and healthful region, address J. H. JOHNSON, Morristown, N. J.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

NEW HOUSE TO LET AT NEW-ROCHELLE, near depot, containing five rooms, garret and cellar; three acres of land well stocked with fruit. Address or apply at Dr. MOULTON'S, New-Rochelle.

TO LET—AT SCARSDALE, NEAR THE depot, a frame house, ten rooms, large garden, ice-house, &c.; possession immediately; rent, $300. Apply to W. H. POPHAM, Nos. 51 and 53 Front-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET—LARGE STORE CORNER MYRTLE and Clinton avs.; size 42x55; also store on Myrtle, near Washington-av., Brooklyn. Inquire on the premises.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

WANTED TO INVEST $500 TO $1,000 IN real estate in vicinity of New-York. No objection to woodland. PURCHASER, Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

FINANCIAL.

THE
NATIONAL TRUST
COMPANY,
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.

Capital, - - - - - $1,000,000

Pays Four per Cent. Interest per Annum on Deposit, Subject to Check at Sight. Pays Five Per Cent. Interest Per Annum on Special Deposits Remaining Six Months or Longer.

ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR ESTATES,
and especially for
RAILROAD MORTGAGE BONDS.
D. R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President.
B. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.

JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

VERMILYE
& CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

$150,000 First Mortgage

Seven Per Cent. Bonds of the
PATERSON & NEWARK R. R. CO.,
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST GUARANTEED BY THE
ERIE RAILWAY CO.

These bonds are due in 1878, interest payable January and July by the ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY. Price 85 and accrued interest.
For sale by
HOWARD LAPSLEY & CO.,
NO. 15 BROAD-ST.

N. Y. & OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD

is rapidly approaching completion, and TRAINS ARE NOW RUNNING over nearly the entire length of 400 miles. THE SEVEN PER CENT. CONVERTIBLE BONDS (and a second mortgage) we offer FOR SALE at 85 AND INTEREST.

We regard these Bonds now as one of the cheapest and best securities on this market, and with a better prospect for an advance in price in the future than any offering.

Pamphlets giving full particulars may be had on application.

UTLEY & BOWEN,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 4 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

10 PER CENT. BONDS.

FOR SALE BY
Allen, Stephens & Co.,
NO. 25 PINE-ST.

TEN PER CENT. KANSAS SCHOOL BONDS.

Principal and interest payable in New-York. The safest and most desirable of bond investments. A few choice lots for sale below par.

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS
OF JOHNSON COUNTY, KANSAS.
Registered with State Auditor.
Interest January and July, in New-York.
Actual wealth over $10,000,000.
Indebtedness only $300,000.
Price, 75 and interest.

Also, Missouri County bonds, at prices that will pay the investor twelve to fifteen per cent. interest.
FITCH, OTIS & CO.,
Bankers,
No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON
MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE
CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

PROPOSALS INVITED FOR $205,500 IMprovement bonds of the City of Elizabeth, N. J., directed to be sold by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Controller's Office, in the City Hall, Elizabeth, until Friday, the 19th day of July, 1872, when the same will be opened in the presence of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, for the whole or any part of the following improvement bonds:

For sewering John-st., due Dec. 1, 1877	$3,000
For sewering Broad-st., due Dec. 1, 1877	35,000
For opening Smith-st., due March 1, 1878	5,000
For paving Clinton-st., due May 1, 1878	70,000
For paving Westminster-av., due July 1, 1878	75,000
For opening Van Buren-av., due March 1, 1878	1,000
For opening Jackson-av., due March 1, 1878	1,000
For opening Lafayette-st., due March 1, 1878	4,000
For opening Livingston-st., due March 1, 1878	6,000
For sewering Westminster-av., due July 1, 1878	3,000
For sewering Chilton-st., due July 1, 1878	2,500

Said bonds to be conditioned for the payment of the principal at the above periods at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in the City of New-York with interest thereon, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually.

The proposals will state their full address and the amount of bonds desired and the price per 100 thereof, the accrued interest on the bonds will be added to all proposals that are accepted. The right is reserved on the part of the Commissioners to reject any or all of the bids, if in their judgment the interest of the city requires it.
HENRY AITKEN, Controller.
CITY OF ELIZABETH, N. J., July 9, 1872.

FINANCIAL.

TWENTY PER CENT. INVESTMENT.

THE AMERICAN
BRIDGE COMPANY,
OF CHICAGO, ILL.

L. B. BOOMER, of Chicago, President.
(ORGANIZED AUG. 1, 1870.)

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL STOCK, $1,000,000

The whole amount of the authorized Capital Stock of this Company not having been issued, the balance thereof will be issued to subscribers at par, payments for same to be made in four installments of 25 per cent. each, viz.:

25 PER CENT. JULY 15, 1872.
25 PER CENT. AUG. 1, 1872.
25 PER CENT. SEPT. 1, 1872.
25 PER CENT. OCT. 1, 1872.

The Subscription Books now open at the office of the undersigned will be closed as soon as the new stock is fully subscribed. All past due installments must be paid with interest at time of subscription.

The total amount of stock issued at this time is **$414,700**, and on this basis the Company shows a present surplus of **$136,280 97**, and is now doing a flourishing business. One thousand men are constantly employed in their extensive works, and they now have on hand **$1,250,000** of work for various railroads in the United States, among which may be mentioned the

CHICAGO, R. I. & PACIFIC,
CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL,
MISSOURI PACIFIC,
ATLANTIC & PACIFIC, &c.

and the Company is now offered work to the amount of over **$6,000,000**, including some of the largest bridges ever built in this country; to accept of which, and further business, necessitates a larger working capital, as immense amounts of material have to be kept constantly on hand, and the Company are frequently obliged to receive, in part payment for their work, railroad and other bonds, which are perfectly good securities, but not always immediately marketable.

The career of the American Bridge Company, though brief, has already fully demonstrated the profitableness of the enterprise. The Company has constructed since its organization, and up to the 31st of December, 1871, a total of 38,137 feet of bridges, 18 turning tables, and 16 iron roofs, and pneumatic and screw pile substructures, costing **$3,400,000**, and have facilities for the construction of pneumatic piles unsurpassed by any Company in the country, and a capacity for the construction of at least 150 feet of bridges for every working day in the year.

The Iron Railroad and Highway Bridge at Leavenworth, of three spans of 340 feet each, and the Union Pacific Bridge across the Missouri River, of eleven spans of 250 feet each, were constructed by this Company.

The net profit arising from this business, as shown by the books of the Company up to the 31st of March, 1872, was the sum of **$373,482 14**, or at the rate of **$224,089 28** *per annum*, being over **50** *per cent.* upon the capital stock then outstanding. With the proposed new structures, machinery, &c., the Company will have much greater capacity, and the proceeds of the increased issue, of stock will enable them to buy material for cash, thereby making a saving of from **$50,000** to **$75,000** per year.

The Company can undoubtedly, on above basis, make dividends of from **20** to **25** *per cent. per annum* on the full amount of capital, **$1,000,000**, with a fair prospect of considerable increase.

The undersigned are prepared to give to those inquiring, the fullest details and entire satisfaction regarding the reliability of the Company's statements, and the unquestioned integrity and ability of its officers.

We confidently commend to capitalists the above, as an investment worthy their attention.

MARVIN BROS.,
BANKERS,
No. 49 Exchange-place, N. Y.,
Sole Financial Agents in the East.

HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL

RAILWAY COMPANY'S
First Mortgage
LAND-GRANT SINKING FUND
7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,
At 90 and Accrued Interest in Currency,
YIELDING ABOUT NINE PER CENT.
ON THE INVESTMENT.
WILLIAM E. DODGE, of New-York, President.
SHEPHERD KNAPP & WILLIAM WALTER PHELPS, Trustees for Bondholders.

A Sinking Fund of two per cent. of the earnings and all sales of lands devoted to redemption of the bonds.

Principal and interest payable in gold at the National City Bank, New-York. We confidently assure investors that these bonds are in every respect first class, and we recommend them as an entirely safe investment. All securities taken at Board prices in exchange. Circulars and information may be obtained at our office.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
No. 59 Wall-st., New-York.

PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI,

SEVEN PER CENT.,
FREE OF TAX,
SECOND
MORTGAGE BONDS.

Road is over twenty-two years old, is well equipped and well managed. Its stock sells at 93 to 95. Allowing sixty per cent. for ordinary running expenses, the road earned in 1867 fifty-two per cent more than interest on First and Second Mortgage Bonds, and has increased its earnings each year, so that in 1871 it earned more than double the interest on First and Second Mortgage Bonds. A sinking fund of $50,000 per annum is one condition of the trust. We offer these bonds so that they return 8½ per cent income, without taking account of profit from the inevitable rise in the price of the bonds from the action of the sinking fund. We have selected these bonds as relatively the best investment offering in the market, and would invite the closest scrutiny to them. For price or further particulars, apply to

THOMAS DENNY & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 39 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK.

GOOD INVESTMENTS

FOR SAVINGS BANKS,
INSURANCE COMPANIES, TRUSTEES, AND PRIVATE INVESTORS, viz.:
ILLINOIS REGISTERED BONDS,
KANSAS REGISTERED BONDS,
Coupons paid by State Treasurers in New-York City.
MUNICIPAL BONDS UNDER STATE PROTECTION.
YIELDING TEN PER CENT. ON INVESTMENT.
W. N. COLER & CO.,
AGENTS, NO. 22 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

INTERNATIONAL AND HOUSTON AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANIES OF TEXAS.
(Recently consolidated.)
FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BEARING BONDS, FREE OF ALL TAXES, ON COMPLETED ROAD.
At 85 per cent. and interest.
TRUSTEES.
MOSES TAYLOR, } of the
WM. E. DODGE, } Great Northern.
JOHN A. STEWART, } of the
WM. H. OSBORN, } International.

The issue is limited to $16,000 per mile on completed road:

The joint roads have been built with the stockholders' money. $4,400,000 cash having been paid in on the stock. Bonds to the extent of $4,000,000 have been subscribed for by the stockholders.

The International Railroad Company has a subsidy of $10,000 per mile in 8 per cent. thirty-year bonds of the State of Texas.

The Great Northern Company has a subsidy of 10,240 acres land per mile.

The bonds of the International Road so far as issued having been sold, the Great Northern Bonds may be obtained on application at the office of the Joint Board, No. 52 Wall-st.

By order of the Board of Directors.
MOSES TAYLOR,
President of Joint Board.

AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY,
Of the CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 141 Broadway.
CASH CAPITAL $500,000.
SAMUEL W. BARNARD, President.
CHRISTOPHER MEYER, Vice-President.

Pay Four per Cent. per annum on deposits, which may be checked for as with bank.

Pay Five to Seven per Cent. per annum on deposits on time from three to twelve months, issue certificates of deposit, loan on Government and other first-class marketable securities; also on merchandise and available personal property.

Negotiate the sales, in this or foreign markets, of State, City, Railroad and other securities, on commission. Buy and sell marketable securities and commercial paper, on commission. Especial attention given to the accounts of banks, bankers, mercantile houses and individuals who will find this Company a desirable medium for correspondence on all business in this City of a financial character.

ISLE ROYALE MINING COMPANY, }
NO. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE, }
NEW-YORK, July 11, 1872. }

A FINAL INSTALLMENT OF FOUR AND One-half Dollars per share, ($4½,) being the balance of Capital Stock, is hereby called on the shares of the Isle Royale Mining Company, payable on Thursday, July 25, 1872, at the Company's office, No. 44 Exchange-place.
By order of the Board of Directors.
F. W. CAPEN, Treasurer.

COLUMBUS AND INDIANA CENTRAL INCOME BONDS wanted by
HANNA BROS.,
Dealers in Railroad Bonds,
No. 11 Wall-st. and No. 2 New-st.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 43 Pine-st., corner William-st.

FINANCIAL.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY

OVER 10 PER CENT. INCOME.

ARKANSAS STATE LOAN.

A LIMITED NUMBER OFFERED AT
70 Cents and Accrued Interest.

These Bonds were issued under act of the Legislature for the purpose of assisting the "Arkansas Central Railway," in accordance with section 6 of the Constitution of the State of Arkansas, which provides as follows: "*The credit of the State or counties shall never be loaned for any purpose without the consent of the people thereof, expressed through the ballot-box,*" which act was submitted to the people at the general election held in November, 1868, and unanimously ratified by them. The Legislature of the State has no power to grant any additional aid whatever; *consequently, the debt of the State cannot be increased*, except by amending the Constitution through a vote of the whole people.

As an additional security, these bonds are guaranteed by the Arkansas Central Railway by *special indorsement*, recorded as a mortgage in every county through which the line passes, acting as a direct lien upon the property of the Company, its real estate, rolling stock and franchises.

It is also recorded that the "faith and credit of the State are solemnly and irrevocably pledged for the payment and redemption of the principal and interest of each and every bond."

Every possible safeguard surrounds them to protect the holder from the danger of corruption and fraud.

Unlike ordinary railway bonds, those now offered are negotiable at any time on the New-York Stock Exchange, as may be observed from the daily stock quotations.

The bonds are of the denomination of $1,000 each, payable to bearer, and therefore negotiable by simple delivery. The interest coupons attached to each bond are payable semi-annually at the office of the Union Trust Company, in New-York, by the Treasurer of the State, on the 1st day of October and April in each year, until the principal of the bonds is redeemed at par in 1898. Address

WILLIAMS & BOSTWICK,
Bankers, 49 Wall-st., New-York; Or, the
ARKANSAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY,
No. 12 Pine-st., New-York.

Maps, pamphlets and circulars giving full particulars of this loan can be had on application to the above.

MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE

7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,
ISSUED BY THE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.
AND
GUARANTEED BY NEW-YORK MIDLAND.

The MONTCLAIR is the DIRECT and SHORT LINE OF THE MIDLAND through New-Jersey. Its bonds are issued on the basis of half cost. They are GUARANTEED. It is a home road, running DIRECT FROM THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, assured of a large business and a fine future. THIS BOND OFFERS AN ADVANTAGE OVER ALL THE OTHER MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, IN THAT, WITH EQUAL SECURITY, IT IS LESS IN PRICE.

We commend it to investors.
For sale by
Allen, Stephens & Co.,
NO. 25 PINE-ST.

CONVERTIBLE MIDLAND BONDS

A 7 per cent. Mortgage Bond for sale on one of the great roads running from New-York City—on THE THIRD LARGEST ROAD IN NEW YORK STATE. The most desirable bond of all the Midland issues, affording the largest income and promising the greatest profit.

The price has been advanced to 85 and interest for the present, **AND A FURTHER ADVANCE IS CONTEMPLATED.**

We believe them one of the safest and most profitable investments offered in this market for years.

ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO
SOLE AGENTS FOR THIS LOAN,
NO. 25 PINE-ST.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, HARTFORD, Conn., July 11, 1872. }

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company will be holden at the office of the Company, in the City of Hartford, on WEDNESDAY, July 31, 1872, at 2 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of considering, and acting on the question of approving and confirming an agreement made between the Directors of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company, and those of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company for the completion of the merger and consolidation of the two Companies, in conformity to their contract of union made in August, 1870.
By order of the Board of Directors.
S. M. MITCHELL, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN RAILROAD CO., NO. 120 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 18, 1872. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO the stockholders of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad Company that a Dividend of Fifteen per Cent. has been declared by said Company, payable in certificates calling for full-paid shares of the Cairo, Arkansas and Texas Railroad Company, of Missouri, which will be delivered on and after Aug. 15, at No. 120 Broadway, to holders of stock registered at the close of business July 2.
H. G. MARQUAND, Vice-President.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1872. }

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable at the National Bank of Commerce in this City on and after Aug. 1. The transfer-books will be closed on the morning of Monday, 15th inst., and remain closed until the morning of Monday, Aug. 5.
By order of the Board.
J. C. HARTT, Acting Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE MANUFACTURERS' AND BUILDERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
NO. 207 BROADWAY, CORNER FULTON-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 10, 1872. }

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company, held this day, a Semi-annual Dividend of
FIVE (5) PER CENT.
was declared, payable on and after the 20th inst.
J. JAY NESTELL, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY.
CLEVELAND, July 12, 1872. }

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A Half per Cent. has been declared by this Company, payable on and after Aug. 1 next. Stockholders holding certificates registered at New-York, will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, of New-York, No. 49 Wall-st.

The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of 18th inst., until Aug. 2. By order of the Board of Directors.
GEORGE H. RUSSELL,
Treasurer.

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 149 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1872 }

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable to the stockholders on demand.
W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

FOURTEENTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 141 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 10, 1872. }

The Board of Directors have this day declared the usual Dividend of Six (6) per Cent., payable on demand.
WM. RAYNOR, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LOGANSPORT, CRAWFORDSVILLE AND SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., July 15, 1872. }

THE COUPONS DUE AUG. 1, 1872, OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE EIGHT PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of this Company will be paid on and after that day at the office of JONES & SCHUYLER, Financial Agents, No. 12 Pine-st., New-York.
J. S. BAILEY, Treasurer.

MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 149 BROADWAY, N. Y., July 8, 1872. }

THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Ten (10) per Cent. is now payable on demand.

Cash capital	$200,000 00
Surplus	231,333 04

J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 120 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 10, 1872. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.
W. H. BRIDGMAN,
Secretary.

OFFICE OF HOFFMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 130 Broadway, NEW-YORK, July 16, 1872. }

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. declared payable on demand.
OLIVER A. DRAKE, Secretary.

THE COUPONS OF THE BONDS OF GREENE COUNTY, MISSOURI, maturing Aug. 1, will be paid on and after that date at the National Park Bank, New-York.
W C. HORNBEAK, Commissioner.

THE INTEREST ON THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds of the Syracuse and Chenango Valley Railroad due Aug. 1, will be paid at the First National Bank, New-York.
A. A. HOWLETT, Treasurer.

BANK OF KENTUCKY.—DIVIDEND—The Bank of Kentucky has declared a semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free from Government tax, payable to the New-York stockholders at the Bank of America on demand.

FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY.—DIVIDEND—The Farmers' Bank of Kentucky, has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free from Government tax, payable to the New-York stockholders at the Bank of America on demand.

DIVIDENDS.

FORTIETH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 470 BROADWAY, July 8, 1872. }

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT., payable on demand.
T. F. JEREMIAH,
Secretary.

TWENTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF
The Columbia
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 161 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, July 11, 1872.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. upon the capital stock of the Company, payable on demand, free of tax.
JOHN B. ARTHUR, Secretary.

ARE YOU INSURED?

OFFICE OF THE RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
180 Chatham-square, junction Mott and Worth sts.,
NEW-YORK, July 13, 1872. }

Cash Capital	$200,000
Surplus July 1, 1872	186,251
Total	$386,251

EDWARD B. FELLOWS, President.

THIRTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors has declared the regular Semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent., and an extra Dividend of Two per Cent., both payable Aug. 1, 1872.
JOS. W. DUGLISS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DRY DOCK, EAST BROADWAY AND BATTERY RAILROAD COMPANY, EAST 14TH-ST. AND AVENUE B, NEW-YORK, July 15, 1872. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a Dividend of Two (2) Dolars per Share out of the earnings of the last quarter, payable 1st August prox.

Transfer-books will close 20th inst., and be opened 2d August.
RICH'D KELLY, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY,
No. 82 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 11, 1872. }

THE DIRECTORS OF THE UNITED States Express Company have this day declared a dividend of Two (2) Dollars per share, payable on and after Aug. 1 prox.

The transfer-books will close at 2 o'clock P. M. on Saturday, the 20th inst., and remain closed until Saturday, Aug. 3.
GEO. G. FARNHAM, Treasurer.

FIREMAN'S TRUST INSURANCE COMPANY, OF
BROOKLYN, NO. 60 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1872. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
O. D. MILDEBERGER, Secretary.

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN BANK. New-York, July 16, 1872.—A DIVIDEND of Four (4) per Cent. will be paid to shareholders on and after 1st of August next. The Transfer-book will remain closed from 20th inst., to that date inclusive.
By order of the Board.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN R. R. Co. }
NEW-YORK, June 26, 1872. }

QUARTERLY CASH DIVIDEND OF Two and a Half per Cent. will be payable by this Company on and after July 20, proximo.

Transfer-books will be closed from June 29 to July 20.
A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.
Deposits made now will draw interest from July 1.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

CHARTERED BY THE UNITED STATES.
THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY,
ASSETS OVER $4,000,000.
A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK.
No. 185 BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK.
INTEREST SIX PER CENT.

Deposits payable ON DEMAND with interest due.

Accounts strictly *private* and *confidential*.

Interest paid by check, if desired, to depositors residing out of the City.

A specialty made of issuing Compound Interest Certificates payable ON DEMAND.

The following persons are among the
TRUSTEES:
Washington, D. C.
Gen. B. W. BRICE....Late Chief Pay-master, U. S. A.
E. B. FRENCH........Second Auditor, U. S. Treasury.
MOSES KELLY..Cashier National Metropolitan Bank.
WM. RICHARDSON..Ass't Sec. United States Treasury.
L. R. TUTTLE....Ass't Treasurer of the United States.
New York City.
WM. C. BRYANT....................The *Evening Post*.
R. R. GRAVES........................R. R. Graves & Co.
Rev. H. H. GARNET, D.D. Pastor Shiloh Pres. Church.
WALTER T. HATCH..................W. T. Hatch & Son.
SAMUEL HOLMES....Scovill Manufacturing Company.
SETH B. HUNT......................Seth B. Hunt & Co.
EDGAR KETCHUM.........................Counselor at Law.
E. A. LAMBERT...Pres. Craftsman's Life Assur'ce Co.
E. P. SMITH..................................No. 59 Reade-st.
Rev. GEO. WHIPPLE.Sec. Am. Missionary Association.
Boston.
Hon. WM CLAFLIN...Ex-Governor of Massachusetts.

BANK HOURS—Daily from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on Monday and Saturday nights, from 5 to 8 P. M.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR.
SAM L. HARRIS, Manager.
JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
1872. JULY INTEREST.

THE TWENTY-FOURTH INTEREST DIVIDEND, at the rate of Six (6) per Cent. per annum, on all sums of five dollars and over, which have been on deposit one or more months next previous to July 1, is now payable.

ALL INTEREST NOT CALLED FOR will remain as principal, and bear interest from July 1, and will be entered on the depositor's book any time when presented.

BANK, NO. 58 BOWERY, south-west corner of Canal-st. Open every day from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

Bank-books in English, German, and French.
E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

Broadway Savings Institution.

NO. 237 BROADWAY, entrance on Park-place. Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after Monday, July 15.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Actuary.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER 3D-AV. AND 23D-ST.

The usual semi-annual interest, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums entitled thereto on the first day of July, will be paid on and after July 20. All money deposited on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.
FREDERICK OLMSTEAD, President.
CHAS. T. RODGERS, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE AND NEW BOWERY,
NEW-YORK.

DIVIDEND.—Interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum will be payable on and after July 15.

DEPOSITS made now, or on or before July 20, will receive interest as from the 1st.
HARRISON HALL, President.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.
C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

EQUITABLE SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
No. 170 6th-av., corner 12th-st.

Interest begins the FIRST OF EVERY MONTH. Money deposited on or before July 20, will draw interest from July 1.

BANK OPEN EVERY DAY FROM 8 A. M. TO 8 P. M. JOHN P. WHITE, President.
FLOYD CLARKSON, Secretary.

HARLEM SAVINGS BANK. CORNER 124th-st. and 3d-av. OPEN DAILY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., also MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS from 5 to 8 P. M. Deposits made now will draw interest from July 1. THOS. B. TAPPEN,
JOHN S. KENYON, Secretary. President.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.—Six per Cent. paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.
Assets..........$2,766,214 68 | Surplus........$215,995 81

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM J. DUDLEY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of William J. Dudley, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of and debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 17th day of September, A. D. 1872, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Mr. Henery Wilder Allen, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.
GEORGE H. SHARPE,
Marshal—Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES J. FRANCKE, Jr., and CHARLES F. FRANCKE, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Charles J. Francke, Jr., and Charles F. Francke, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No 4 Warren-st., in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 2d day of August, A. D. 1872, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.
GEORGE H. SHARPE, Marshal—Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES C. SABIN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in Bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Charles C. Sabin, New-York City, in the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts, and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-street, New-York City, in said district, on the 8th day of August, A. D. 1872, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.
GEORGE H. SHARPE,
Marshal—Messenger.

INSTRUCTION.

H. C. SYMONDS
Will reopen his school for boys, at Sing Sing, N. Y., Sept. 3, 1872.

Candidates for West Point, Annapolis, or Polytechnic Institutes will find no better school in which to prepare.

MME. C. MEARS,
NO. 222 MADISON-AV., NEW-YORK.
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN
BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
Will re-open FRIDAY, Sept. 20, 1872.
Mme. MEARS will be at home after Sept. 1, 1872.
Circulars sent on application.

EDGEHILL MILITARY SCHOOL,
MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.
Four miles from Philadelphia,
(formerly located at Princeton, N. J.,)
Rev. S. N. HOWELL, A. M., Principal.
Forty-fourth annual term begins Sept. 10.
Send for circular.

SEWARD INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS, Florida, Orange County, N. Y. $300 a year (no extras) pays for board, tuition, washing, fuel, light, &c., in this well-known institution. Number of pupils limited to twenty-five. T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal. Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, Pres.

MISS STEERS'
ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 48 West 17th-st., will re-open Thursday, Sept. 26. Application may be made by letter, or personally, as above.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE.
Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

GIRARD INSTITUTE, NO. 35 EAST 62D-st., near Madison-av., one block from the Central Park, which is the play ground of the school.—French and English day and boarding school for young gentlemen with a separate primary department for children of both sexes; complete studies in French and in English; modern languages; good cares and comforts. Prof. PAUL E. GIRARD, Director. Prospectus at Messrs. Francis & Loutrel, No. 45 Maiden-lane; Brentano, No. 33 Union-square.

MONTROSE CLASSICAL AND MILITARY SCHOOL, south Orange, N. J., one hour from New-York by the Morris and Essex Railroad. An eligible and efficient school for boys, with modern improvements; spacious drill-room, armory and equipments, supplied by the State. Reopens Sept. 9. Rev. Dr. WILEY, Principal; J. W. Miley, Instructor in Mathematics and Upton's Tactics. Send for circular, as above.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING, at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Reopens Sept. 11. For the Annual Register, containing improved Course of Study and full particulars, address Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

MISS HINSDALE AND MRS. KEITH
will re-open their
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN at No. 275 and 277 Madison av.,
ON MONDAY, SEPT. 23, 1872.
Address, by letter, until Sept. 9.

POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE ACADEMY.—This institution furnishes superior accommodations, has a large corps of accomplished teachers, and is, in every respect, first class. Pupils are carried through a collegiate course or fitted for Vassar College. For circulars containing terms, &c., please address the Principal, Rev. D. G. WRIGHT, A. M.

BURLINGTON COLLEGE—PRESIDENT, Right Rev. W. H. ODENHEIMER, D. D.; Rector, Rev. FRANCIS J. CLUE, D. D. The next term will open Sept. 30, 1872. A few pupils will be received for Summer work, fitting for college classes. For terms of admission address the Rector, Burlington, N. J.

MLLES. CHARBONNIERS' FRENCH Protestant Institution for Young Ladies, No 35 East 35th-st., New-York, (formerly No. 42 Avenue du Roule, Neuilly, Paris,) will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 24. Applications by letter till Sept. 1, when Mlles. Charbonnier will be in New-York.

"KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL," FOR children, and PRIVATE RECITATION ROOMS for LADIES. Established 1860. Object, the physical, mental and moral culture of children; also, to furnish special advantages to LADIES not desiring the routine of school. Miss E. M. COE, Prin., 15 West 42d-st.

MMES. DA SILVA & BRADFORD'S (formerly Mrs. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S) English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, reopens Sept. 18. Application may be made by letter or personally as above.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY.—The twenty-second year of this DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL for young ladies will commence, Sept. 18; for circulars, application can be made at No. 138 Montague-st., or by letter to
CHAS. E. WEST, Principal.

RURAL HOME SCHOOL, SHARON, CONN.—A family school for young pupils; location cool, quiet, elevated, healthful. Next term begins Aug. 7. Pupils received and boarded for $5 per week till term begins.
C. H. SHEARS, A. M., M. D.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—Next session opens Sept. 4 Designed for well-prepared students not under fifteen years of age. Accommodations superior. Terms moderate. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARmel, N. Y.—Fifty miles from New-York City by Harlem Railroad. Location healthful and beautiful. Advantages superior. Fall session begins Aug. 12. Apply to the principal, GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

MISS JAUDON'S YOUNG LADIES' School removed to No. 32 East 31st-st. English, French and German thoroughly taught. Boarders limited. References, Edward S. Jaffray, Esq., Rev. Wm. Adams, D. D., and Dr. Thos. C. Chalmers.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THE household furniture, musical instruments, patterns, models, and the good-will of this institution, will be sold on very moderate terms. J. H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Pittsfield, Mass. Known for thirty years for its superior facilities and rare beauty of location. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

CLAVERACK COLLEGE AND HUDson River Inst., Claverack, N.Y. Rev. A. Flack, A. M., Pres't. Term opens Sept. 9. 10 dep'ts. 18 instruct's. Deduction to gentlemen and ladies in normal class.

OREAD COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—For Young Ladies, Worcester, Mass. Next school year begins Sept. 11, 1872. Send for catalogue. HARRIS R. GREENE, A. M., Principal.

MISS BULKLEY'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18. Applications by letter until Sept. 1.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY, POUGHkeepsie, N. Y. Home School for Ladies, twelfth year. Specialties, music, modern languages and fine arts. Reopens Sept. 18.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL—White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—Tenth annual session of the Newburg (N. Y.) Institute will begin Sept. 11. HENRY W. SIGLAR.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY—FOR young ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. Address Miss EMILY NELSON.

FOR BOYS—SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES AT Riverview Academy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. R. S. MAC ARTHUR, SUNDAY, July 21, at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. Strangers welcome.

GRACE CHURCH, BROADWAY AND 10th-st.—Services on SUNDAY at 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. Strangers cordially invited to attend the above services.

ASSOCIATION HALL.—SERVICE OF Song, SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, followed by a short address to young men, by Rev. W. H. MARTIN, of Brooklyn. Daily union prayer-meeting at 4 o'clock P. M. Young men's prayer-meetings THURSDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, SATURDAY EVENING, at 9 o'clock.

APOLLO HALL, BROADWAY AND 28th-st.—Prof. J. N. H. TOOHEY will lecture on SUNDAY, 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., on Spiritualism. Picnic will take place on Friday, July 27, at Elm Park, New-York; 8th-av. cars pass the grounds.

AT THE DUANE M. E. CHURCH, ON Hudson-st., near Spring.—Rev J. G. OAKLEY, the Pastor, will preach SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Seats free.

ALL SAINTS' PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL FREE CHURCH, corner of Henry and Scammel sts., Rev. WM. N. DUNNELL, Rector.—Services SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ EVENING.

BEEKMAN HILL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 50th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.—Open all Summer. Preaching on SABBATH by Rev. W. C. STEEL, the Pastor. Evening subject—*Samson; or, Strength and Weakness*, the seventh of the series of sermons on Old Testament characters. Seats free, and strangers welcome.

CARMEL CHAPEL.—PREACHING EVERY SABBATH EVENING at 7¾ o'clock, by Rev. GEORGE J. MINGINS, in the Carmell Chapel, No. 134 Bowery, near Grand st.

CHURCH OF THE REFORMATION, Protestant Episcopal, 50th-st., east of 3d-av., Rev. U. T. TRACY, Rector—Service on SUNDAY MORNING only at 10½ A. M. Sunday-school at 9 o'clock.

"ELIAS, TRULY, SHALL FIRST COME." So said Jesus. Bishop Snow will preach in the University, Washington-square, on Sunday at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Rainbow Angel and His Mission*. Revelation, Chap. x.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, 39TH-ST., and Park-av. Change of services—Preaching by Rev. GEO. A. PELTZ at 10½ A. M, and EVENING at 7¾. Sunday-school 9 A. M. Strangers in the City, and persons whose Churches are closed, cordially invited to meet with us.

HARLEM SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. R. L. STANTON, D. D., will preach MORNING and EVENING, July 21. Preaching services will then be discontinued until Sept. 1, when Rev. EDWARD L. CLARK, Pastor-elect, will enter upon his duties.

JANE-STREET M. E. CHURCH—REV. F. HAMBLIN, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and at 7¾ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Prayer-meeting at 6¾ P. M. Strangers invited.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE M. E. CHURCH. —Preaching SABBATH MORNING by Rev. D. L. MARKS, at 10½ o'clock; EVENING, by Rev. F. O. MORGAN, at 8 o'clock. Seats free.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—Preaching in the Mariners' Church SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. MURPHY; at 3 o'clock P. M., at the Mission, No. 278 Water-st., by Rev. O. B. BIDWELL, and at No. 275 West-st., by the Associate Pastor, Rev. BENJAMIN F. MILLARD.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

MURRAY HILL PRESBYTERIAN Church, 40th-st., near Lexington-av.—Services on SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M.

OLD JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH —Between Nassau and William sts. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. L. S. WEED, 10½ and 7¾. Seats free. All cordially invited.

REV. DR. GEORGE F. SEYMOUR will preach in St. Chrysostom's Chapel, 39th-st., corner of 7th av., on SUNDAY EVENING, July 21, at 8 o'clock. The offertory will be devoted to the Mission work in Sullivan County. The Sunday services in this chapel, for the Summer, are at 7, 9 and 10½ A. M., and 8 P. M. The seats are free at all the services.

ROSE HILL METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, 27th-st., near 3d-av.—Rev CHARLES A. PITMAN, Secretary Liberia Conference (African) and Delegate to the recent General Conference, will preach SABBATH MORNING, 21st inst., at 10½ o'clock. Preaching by Pastor in the evening at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

REV. RUFUS W. CLARK, D. D., will preach in the Madison-square Presbyterian Church on SUNDAY MORNING. Services commencing at 10½ o'clock. No service in the afternoon.

REV. JOHN E. COOKMAN, PASTOR of Trinity M. E. Church in West 34th-st., near 8th-av., will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

REV. MR. PENDLETON WILL preach in the West Fifty-third-street Baptist Church on SABBATH MORNING, at 10½; in the EVENING at 7¾.

SEVENTEENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avs., Rev. WM. H. BOOLE, Pastor.—Mrs. HANNAH WHITAL SMITH, of Philadelphia, whose Bible exposition of the higher Christian life has drawn together thousands of delighted hearers, will preach in this Church SUNDAY MORNING at 10, EVENING at 7¾. Seats free. General prayer-meeting, 6½ P. M.

SEA-CLIFF CAMP GROUND.—THE Union Home Camp-meeting opens Aug. 20. All denominations invited. Board, lodging and tents provided. Abundance of pure water. Services each Sunday before Camp-meeting. Rev. W. C. STEELE will preach SUNDAY, July 21, at 10½ A. M.

ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH, 4TH-AV., cor. 22d-st.—During repairs in the Church, services will be held in the Chapel, on 22d-st., at 10½ o'clock A. M., each SABBATH. No evening service. Rev. Dr. NELSON will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, COOPER Institute. Room No. 24.—Preaching TO-MORROW, (Sunday,) by A. W. BRADFORD, from Springfield, Mass., at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. All interested to hear *On the Second Coming of Christ and a Future Life*, are cordially invited. Seats free.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—SUNDAY, holy communion at 7 A. M. Rev. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN will preach at 10½ A. M., and for deaf mutes at 3 P. M. Evening prayer at 5 P. M.

THE FIVE POINTS' MISSION, SITE of the Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st., the original mission at the Points, Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent. Sunday-school at 9½ A. M., and from 2½ to 4 P. M. Preaching at 8 P. M. Please call and see and hear the children.

THE SCOTCH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 14th-st., near 6th av., (Rev. M. C. SUTPHEN, D. D., Pastor,) will be closed SUNDAY, and will remained closed until Sept. 8.

WASHINGTON-SQUARE M. E. CHURCH, (4th-st., near 6th-av.)—Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. WM P. ABBOTT.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the "Times" Up-Town Office.
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.,
And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

COOK.—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A GERman Protestant woman; is a first-class cook; country or City; meats, games, soups, pastry, creams, excellent baker; has lived in the best families; best testimonials. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

COOK—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as good plain cook; no objection to assist with the coarse washing; best of City reference given. Call at No. 212 East 28th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A VERY respectable German girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or waitress and assist in washing; willing to make herself generally useful; very best City reference. Apply at French and German office, No. 621 6th-av., near 36th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—A CHAMBER-maid and waitress' situation by a German Protestant young woman, very respectable; or as nurse or housekeeper; fully competent for either situation; country or City; best testimonials. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A GERMAN Protestant young woman, a situation as chamber-maid and parlor-maid, or chamber-maid and seamstress; country or City; very best City references. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

DRESS-MAKER.—AN EXPERT DRESS-maker solicits families' work to do at home; cutting and basting done; elegant suits made in the latest styles from $10 upward. Call or address Miss BRITTON, No. 323 6th-av., one door above 20th-st.

GERMAN SERVANTS FOR ALL positions, capable and trustworthy, constantly found at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st. Mrs. LOWE.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GOOD GERMAN woman, a situation to do general house-work; is a plain cook, a good washer and ironer. Apply at No. 127 Norfolk-st., of M. Hild.

LADY'S MAID.—AN ENGLISH WOMAN; a first-class lady's maid; thoroughly understands her duties; good cutter and fitter; excellent taste in millinery, trimming, embroidery and lace work; two years and a half best reference from last place. Call at No. 621 6th-av., near 38th-st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A German Protestant young woman, a nurse and seamstress', or chamber-maid and seamstress', or nurse's situation; experienced nurse; good chamber-maid and seamstress; good references. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

WAITRESS, &c.—A SITUATION AS WAITress, seamstress, chamber-maid and nurse, by a first-class Swedish girl, speaking English. Apply for three days at No. 13 Broadway, second floor.

WASHING.—A WOMAN WISHES TO GO out by the day to do washing and ironing, or take in families' washing. Address corner 33d-st. and 8th-av.

MALES.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE young German, (single,) a situation as coachman, City or country; good groom and driver; thoroughly understands the proper care and treatment of horses and carriages, &c.; best City references. Address L. E. R., Box No. 201, *Times* office.

COACHMAN.—AN EXPERIENCED COLORed man wishes a situation as coachman, or to take charge of a gentleman's road-team; thoroughly understands his duties in every respect; excellent reference. Call or address No. 122 West 29th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG man; thoroughly understands his business; four years' reference from late employer; moderate wages accepted. Call or address CASEY, No. 4 West 4th-st., Room No. 13.

GARDENER—A SITUATION AS GARDENer by a German married man, without children; is competent to fill a first-class situation. Address GEORGE, at Seed Store, No. 9 John-st.

GROOM, &c.—A PROTESTANT SINGLE man wants employment as groom and coachman; can work in a small garden and milk; perfectly understands a coachman's duty; has very good reference. Address C. M., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

USEFUL MAN.—A RESPECTABLE ENGlishman wishes a situation on a gentleman's place; is a good driver and groom; understands plain gardening, and is willing and obliging, temperate and industrious. Apply at No. 135 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

CLERK.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, A POSItion as clerk or secretary; a knowledge of Spanish; highest City reference. Address Y, Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IN A COMMISSION DRY GOODS house, a boy to learn the business; must be a good penman, quick at figures, and reside with his parents; salary for first year, $150. Address in own handwriting and with references, F. P. & Co., Box No. 5,071 Post office, New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF QUARTERMASTERS' STORES.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
PHILADELPHIA, July 12, 1872. }

Will be sold at public auction, at the Schuylkill Arsenal, Philadelphia, Penn., on MONDAY, Aug. 19, 1872, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M., under the direction of Capt. C. A. Alligood, M. S. K., United States Army, a large quantity of Quartermasters' Stores of various kinds, such as Tools, Harness, Saddle-blankets, Hose, Wagons, Wagon Wheels, and many other articles not enumerated, and also Horses and Mules.

The terms of sale will be stated in the catalogues, which can be obtained at the Schuylkill Arsenal, or at the auction-rooms of Messrs. M. Thomas & Sons., Nos. 139 and 141 South 4th-st., Philadelphia.
L. C. EASTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-General U. S. A.

N. R. CONNOR, Auctioneer.

HUGH N. CAMP WILL SELL AT PUBLIC auction at the Working Women's Home,
No. 45 Elizabeth st.,
ON THURSDAY, AUG. 1, 1872,
At 10½ o'clock,

All the furniture contained in said buildings, consisting of—

Pianos, organs, Brussels and ingrain carpets, dining-tables, chairs, sofas, bedsteads, mattresses, bedding, crockery, portable ovens, washing-machines, ranges, burning-tubs, steam-table, &c., &c., &c.

A splendid chance for boarding-house and restaurant keepers.

Can be seen on and after July 29, 1872.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of PHILLIP GOLDSTEIN, alleged bankrupt.—In pursuance of an order made in this proceeding, dated July 16, 1872, I will sell at public auction, by William Topping & Co., Auctioneers, at their salesroom, No. 133 Church-street, the personal property of the said Goldstein, consisting of a quantity of dry and fancy dry goods, at 10 A. M., on the 25th day of July, 1872.—New-York, July 16, 1872.
GEO. H. SHARPE, United States Marshal.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.
THE LARGEST IN THE WORLD.
OCEANIC, BALTIC, ADRIATIC,
REPUBLIC, CELTIC, MAJESTIC, ATLANTIC.
6,000 tons burden—3,000-horse power each.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

OCEANIC.......................July 27, 11 A. M.
REPUBLIC......................Aug. 3, 4 P. M.
ADRIATIC......................Aug. 10, 11 A. M.
BALTIC........................Aug. 17, 4½ P. M.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

RATES—Saloon, $80, gold steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $33, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

Bills of lading issued through to Continental ports.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
Scotia..Wed'sday, July 17	Algeria....Sat'day, July 20
Java....Wed'sday, July 24	Parthia....Sat'day, July 27
China...Wed'sday, July 31	Calabria....Sat'day, Aug. 3
Russia..Wed'sday, Aug. 7	Abyssinia.Sat'day, Aug. 10
Cuba....Wed'sday, Aug. 14	Batavia....Sat'day, Aug. 17

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

RATES OF PASSAGE—Cabin, $80, $100, $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green; for steerage passage, at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

Reduction in Passage Rates.

ANCHOR LINE.

EXPRESS PASSENGER STEAMERS SAIL FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

THE NEW DEPARTURES.

SATURDAY STEAMERS.	WEDNESDAY STEAMERS.
Columbia...........July 20	Assyria............July 24
Europa.............July 27	Olympia............July 31
Anglia.............Aug. 3	Caledonia..........Aug. 7
India..............Aug. 10	Trinacria..........Aug. 14
California.........Aug. 17	Iowa...............Aug. 21
Australia..........Aug. 24	Britannia..........Aug. 28

At noon, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York. Currency rates of passage to London, Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, by Wednesday's steamers, $63; by Saturday's steamers, $65 and $75; excursion tickets, $120; intermediate, $33; steerage, $28. Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Apply at the Company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

ST. LAURENT........LEMARIE....Saturday, July 27
WASHINGTON........ROUSSAN....Saturday, Aug. 10
FRANCE.............DARRE......Saturday, Aug. 24
VILLE DE PARIS...SURMONT....Saturday, Sept. 7

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin........$125 | Second cabin..........$75

To Paris, $5 and $3 additional.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF MONTREAL....Saturday, July 20, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRISTOL......Thursday, July 25, 10 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS......Saturday, July 27, 11 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK...Thursday, Aug. 1, 2 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, Aug. 3, 2 P. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.	Payable in Currency.
First cabin..........$75	Steerage..........$30
To London..........80	To London..........30
To Paris..........90	To Paris..........28

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

Through Bills Lading given on shipments of goods to Havre and Antwerp.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
FORTNIGHTLY TO AND FROM LONDON DIRECT.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CANADA, WEBSTER..Saturday, July 20, at 4 P. M.
SPAIN, GRACE..........Saturday, July 27, at 10½ A. M.
HOLLAND, BRAGG..Saturday, Aug. 3, at 4 P. M.
EGYPT, GROGAN.....Saturday, Aug. 10, at 9½ A. M.
ITALY, THOMPSON....Saturday, Aug. 17, at 3 P. M.

TO LONDON DIRECT.
DENMARK, SUMNER, Wednesday, July 31, at 1½ P.M.
THE QUEEN, THOMAS, Wed'sday, Aug. 14, at 12 M.
HELVETIA, GRIGGS..Wed'sday, Aug. 28, at 2½ P. M.

Cabin passage..........................$75 and $65, currency
Steerage...............................$28, currency

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $32, currency.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

NEBRASKA, Capt. GUARD..........July 24, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY......July 31, at 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. MORGAN........Aug. 7, at 8 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE.................Aug. 14, at 1 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. J. B. PRICE..Aug. 21, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN Capt. T. W. FREEMAN.Aug. 28, at 2 P.M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

STEAM TO CAPETOWN AND MELBOURNE.

The side-wheel steam-ship DAKOTA will be dispatched via CAPETOWN to MELBOURNE upon Aug. 10, taking first, second and third class passengers and freight.

RATES OF PASSAGE—PAYABLE IN GOLD.

To Melbourne.	To Capetown.
First class..........$250	First class..........$200
Second class..........200	Second class..........175
Third class..........85	Third class..........75

Passengers and freight can be forwarded to Sydney, N. S. W., Adelaide, S. A., and the Tasmanian ports.

For freight or passage apply to
W. H. WEBB,
No. 54 Exchange-place.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, July 20, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, WEDNESDAY, July 24, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, July 27, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, WEDNESDAY, July 31, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS,	GEORGE YONGE,
Agent A. G. & G. R. R.,	Agent C. R. R.,
No. 229 Broadway.	No. 409 Broadway.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.
CITY OF HAVANA, Deaken..........Wed'day, July 24
CITY OF MERIDA, Timmerman..Saturday, Aug. 10

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

POSTPONEMENT.—The new steamer CITY OF HAVANA will sail on WEDNESDAY, at 11 A. M., instead of Saturday, 20th.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. MORTON, will sail on THURSDAY, May 2, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

July 30.—Steamer HENRY CHAUNCY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with steamer SACRAMENTO, Capt. ——, touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo, Mazatlan and Cape St. Lucas, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Departure of 15th each month connects with Panama Railroad Company steamer, touching at San Benito, Tonata, Salina Cruz and Port Angel. Freight for all way ports received until 4 P. M. of July 27.

Steamer AMERICA will leave San Francisco Aug. 1, 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—INCREASED SERVICE, commencing Aug. 10, 1872.—The departures of Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer from New-York to San Francisco, via Panama, will be tri-monthly, leaving New-York the 10th, 20th and 30th of every month.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

ATLAS STEAM-SHIP CO.

FORWOOD LINE OF STEAMERS
TO
JAMAICA AND SAVANILLA.
UNDER CONTRACT TO CONVEY THE MAILS.

The contract for conveying the mails between New-York and Kingston, Jamaica, having been awarded by His Excellency the Governor of Jamaica, to the proprietors of this line, their first-class, full-powered iron steamers will be dispatched every month as follows, commencing in September next:

From NEW-YORK on the 2d. (Should this date fall on a Sunday, then the day of departure will be the 1st.) Due at KINGSTON, Jamaica, on the 9th; due at SAVANILLA on the 13th.

Returning from KINGSTON to NEW-YORK on the 20th.

For rates of freight and passage—special attention being paid to insure the comfort of passengers—apply to the owners,

LEECH, HARRISON & FORWOOD,
Liverpool and London, or to their agents,
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., 88 Wall-st., New-York.
McDOWELL & BARCLAY, Kingston, Jamaica.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

MERRIMACK, Capt. WEIR..............................July 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH......Aug. 23
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. SLOCUM..............Sept. 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

COLUMBIA, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, (via Nassau,) July 25.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. MORTON, Aug. 1.

CRESCENT CITY, Capt. J. B. BAKER, Aug. 8.

For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 9½ Duane-st., corner of Broadway.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MAIL STEAM-SHIP SERVICE BETWEEN SAN FRANCISCO, JAPAN AND CHINA.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, June 5, 1872.

In accordance with the provisions of sections 3 and 6 of the act of Congress approved June 1, 1872, entitled "An act making appropriations for the service of the Post-office Department for the year ending June 30, 1873," which sections are in the words and figures following, viz.:

SECTION 3. * * * And the Postmaster-General is hereby authorized to contract with the lowest bidder, within three months after the passage of this act, after sixty days' public notice, for a term of ten years from and after the 1st day of October, 1873, for the conveyance of an additional monthly mail on the said route, at a compensation not to exceed the rate per voyage now paid under the existing contracts, and upon the same conditions and limitations as prescribed by existing acts of Congress in reference thereto, and the respective contracts made in pursuance thereof; and the contractors under the provisions of this section shall be required to carry the United States mails during the existence of their contracts, without additional charge, on all the steamers they may run upon said line, or any part of it, or any branch or extension thereof: Provided, That all steam-ships hereafter accepted for said service shall be of not less than 4,000 tons register each, and shall be built of iron, and with their engines and machinery shall be wholly of American construction, and shall be so constructed as to be readily adapted to the armed naval service of the United States in case of war, and before acceptance the officers by whom they are inspected shall report to the Secretary of the Navy and the Postmaster-General whether this condition has been complied with: Provided, That in all cases the officers of the ships employed in the service herein provided for shall be citizens of the United States, and that persons of foreign birth, who have according to law declared their intentions to become citizens of the United States, may be employed as though they were citizens within the meaning of this section, or of any act or acts specified in the act of June 28, 1864; and the Government of the United States shall have the right, in case of "war, to take for the use of the United States any of the steamers of said line, and in such case pay a reasonable compensation therefor: Provided, The price paid shall in no case exceed the original cost of the vessel so taken, and this provision shall extend to and be applicable to the steamers of the Brazilian line hereinafter provided for."

SEC. 6. That if the contract for the increase of the mail service between San Francisco and China and Japan to a semi-monthly service shall be made with the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, or shall be performed in the said Company's ships, or the ships of its successors in interest, the moneys payable under such contract shall be paid while the said Company or its successors in interest shall maintain and run the line of steam-ships for the transportation of freight and passengers at present run between New-York and San Francisco, via the Isthmus of Panama, by the said Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, and no longer: Provided, That said requirement shall in all respects apply to any party contracting for the mail service between San Francisco and China and Japan, as well as to the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company.

PROPOSALS

will be received at the Post-office Department, in the City of Washington, until 3 o'clock P. M., on MONDAY, the 12th day of August, 1872, for conveying the mails of the United States, by means of an additional monthly line of first-class American sea-going steam-ships of not less than 4,000 tons register each, and of sufficient number to perform twelve round trips per annum, between the port of San Francisco and the port of Hong Kong, (China,) touching at Yokohama, (Japan,) with a regular branch line running in connection with the main line between Yokohama and Shanghai, (China,) for a contract term of ten years from and after the 1st day of October, 1873.

Each bid should name the time proposed to be occupied in performing the passages each way, including stoppages at intermediate ports; and also the length of the stoppages at each of the intermediate ports. Schedules of sailing days, stating the proposed days and hours of departure from each port, as well as the proposed days and hours of arrival, should also accompany each bid. The departures must be so arranged as to alternate at equal and regular intervals with those of the present monthly line during its continuance, forming a regular semi-monthly service in connection therewith; such schedules, however, to be subject to the approval of the Postmaster-General, and to adjustment or alteration by his order, from time to time, as the interests of the postal service may require.

The steam-ships offered for the service must be American-built steam-ships of the first-class, in all respects conforming to the requirements of the laws authorizing the service, and before acceptance they will be subject to inspection and survey by an experienced naval constructor to be detailed for that purpose by the Secretary of the Navy.

Proposals must conform in all particulars to the provisions and requirements of the acts of Congress approved Feb. 17, 1865, and Feb. 18, 1867, and of sections 3 and 6 of the above-cited act of June 1, 1872, and must be properly guaranteed with satisfactory testimonials that the bidder or bidders, and their guarantors, are men of property and abundantly able to make good their tender and guarantee.

The bidder or bidders must be an American citizen or citizens.

The bidder's name and residence, and the name of each member of the firm, when a partnership offers, should be distinctly stated. If made by a corporation the bid must be accompanied by a duly-authenticated copy of the charter or articles of incorporation and a list of officers and directors.

All bids exceeding the sum of five thousand dollars must be accompanied by a certified check or draft, payable to the order of the Postmaster-General, upon some solvent national bank, of not less than five per centum of the amount of one year's pay proposed in such bid or bids; such check or draft to be subject to all the conditions and provisions of existing laws in respect to forfeiture.

Any assignment or transfer of an ocean mail contract is expressly forbidden by law. Such assignments or transfers are null and void, and the Postmaster-General is required to determine any contract in case of its being under-let or assigned.

Proposals shall be sent under seal to "The Superintendent of Foreign Mails," with the words "Mail Proposals," "Japan and China route," written on the face of the address, and they should be dispatched in time to be received at this Department on or before 3 o'clock P. M. of Monday, the 12th day of August next, which will be the last day for receiving proposals under this advertisement.
JNO. A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster-General.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED until the 23d day of July, 1872, at the office of the Supervising Architect, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., for 9,000 cubic yards, more or less, Granite, Limestone, or other hard, durable stone, broken to the size of hens' eggs, suitable for concrete. The proposals to be accompanied by a sample of the stone.

Proposals will be made by the cubic yard, and will be received by weight: the weight of a yard to be ascertained by the Superintendent, by measuring accurately and weighing the same.

All bids must be made on the printed form, to be obtained of the Supervising Architect, at Washington, or the Collector of Customs, Chicago, Ill., and will be accompanied by a penal bond in the sum of $5,000 that the bidder will accept and perform the contract, if awarded him.

All of the concrete stone needed will require to be delivered within forty days after the contract is entered into.

The right to reject any or all the bids is reserved.

Proposals must be inclosed in a sealed envelope and indorsed "Proposals for Concrete Stone, New Government Buildings, Chicago, Ill.," and addressed to
SUPERVISING ARCHITECT,
Treasury Department.

NEW-YORK, July 12, 1872.

PROPOSALS FOR GRANITE.—EAST River Bridge—Sealed proposals will be received up to July 29, 1872, for the delivery of 4,200 cubic yards of cut granite face stone for the Brooklyn tower, during the months of September, October and November. Plans and specifications to be seen at the engineer's office, or sent on application. Proposals will be directed to the New-York Bridge Company, corner of Front and Fulton-sts., Brooklyn, N. Y.

PROPOSALS.

POST-OFFICE AND SUB-TREASURY, BOSTON, MASS.,
OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, JULY 12, 1872.

WROUGHT AND CAST-IRON WORK.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Superintendent until 12 M., July 29, 1872, for furnishing, delivering, fitting, and putting in place the wrought and cast-iron work as exhibited by the drawings, described in the specifications and called for in the schedules, consisting of the ornamental iron-work to roofs, the chimney stalks and ventilation shafts, stairs from basement to first floor; two staircases from first to second floor; two staircases from second to attic floor; two flights of steps on attic floor; stair from attic floor to roof; door and window frames, finishings, &c.; ceiling of banking-room, and the Post-office screen, &c.

Copies of the drawings, specifications and schedule may be had on application at this office.

All scaffolding required by the contractors to put the work in place will be furnished by the Government free of charge, but will be erected by the contractors.

Proposals will be made by the piece, lineal foot, or weight, for the various items of work, as called for in the schedule. The work will not be subdivided among different bidders, but will be considered in the aggregate.

Payments will be made monthly, deducting ten per centum until the final completion of the contract.

All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond, in the sum of fifty thousand dollars, ($50,000,) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded him, the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, the Clerk of the United States Court, or the District Attorney of the district wherein he resides.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so; and any bid that is not made on the printed form, to be obtained in this office, and does not conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, will not be considered; neither will any proposals be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the manufacture of wrought or cast iron work, and who have not the necessary facilities for getting out the work.

Proposals will be indorsed "Bids for Iron-work," and addressed to
GRIDLEY J. F. BRYANT, Superintendent.

NOTICE TO MASTER BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE ERECTION OF A NEW CAPITOL FOR THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT,
HARTFORD, Conn., July 15, 1872.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, at this office, until the 1st day of September, 1872, for the erection of a State-house, at Hartford, Conn., in conformity to the plans and specifications made by R. M. Upjohn, architect.

The plans and specifications can be consulted at the Senate Chamber, in the State-house at Hartford, or at R. M. Upjohn's office, Trinity Building, New-York City, on and after July 23, 1872. A proper person will be in attendance at each place to exhibit them.

Separate bids will be received for the mason's work, carpenter's work, stone-cutter's work, and iron work, these four departments, taken together, to include all minor ones, and to constitute, when executed, a complete and finished building. Each bid must be accompanied by a satisfactory bond for not less than fifteen thousand dollars, with sureties satisfactory to the Commissioners, conditioned that the bidder will accept and sign the contract which may be awarded him, and give security satisfactory to the Commissioners for its faithful performance.

The Commissioners very much prefer to contract for the entire building with one party, or with parties contracting and dealing jointly, as one, with the Commissioners. They will, therefore, receive single bids for the construction of the entire building. All such bids must be accompanied with the written guarantee of two persons satisfactory to the Commissioners, that the bidder will sign the contract if awarded to him, and that he will give a bond, satisfactory to the Commissioners, in the sum of $200,000, conditioned that he will faithfully perform the contract—such bond to be executed at even date with the contract.

Payments will be made as the work progresses, under the direction of the Commissioners, for all work executed, but a reservation of ten per cent. will be made in each case until the completion of the building.

The Commissioners reserve to themselves the right to reject any and all bids as they may judge the interests of the State shall require.

Every bid should be addressed "To the President of the Board of Commissioners for the erection of a State-house at Hartford, Hartford, Conn."

MARSHALL JEWELL,
WILLIAM D. SHIPMAN,
WILLIAM H. BARNUM,
WILLIAM B. FRANKLIN,
HENRY P. HAVEN,
Commissioners.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF ENGINEERS OF THE FOURTH-AVENUE IMPROVEMENT,
GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT,
NEW-YORK, July 3, 1872.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at this office for the construction of bridges, approaches, gates, walls, and iron railings, between 43d and 50th streets, according to the provisions of the Act to "improve and regulate the use of the Fourth-avenue in the City of New-York," passed May 14, 1872.

Plans, specifications and blank proposals will be in readiness at this office on the 10th day of July inst.

Proposals will be received until 2 o'clock P. M. of the 20th day of July.

Contractors, at their option, can propose for the masonry and approaches, and for the superstructure of the bridges, and other iron-work, separately, or for the entire work.

The Board reserve the right, in their discretion, to accept the bids for the whole or any part of the work.

The right is expressly reserved by the Board of Engineers to reject any and all bids, which they may deem prejudicial to the interests represented by them.

Proposals to be addressed to the "Board of Engineers of the Fourth-avenue Improvement," at this office.

ALLAN CAMPBELL,
A. W. CRAVEN,
EDWARD H. TRACY,
J. C. BUCKHOUT.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
THIRD STORY, UNION BANK BUILDING,
FAYETTE, NEAR CHARLES-ST.,
BALTIMORE, Md., July 8, 1872.

PROPOSALS

Are invited for dredging and removing about 75,000 cubic yards of Sand, Mud, &c., from the South Channel of the Appomattox River, near Petersburg, Virginia.

Proposals will state price per yard for material measured in scows, including excavation and removal; kind and number of machines proposed to be used; time of beginning; average daily amount of excavation.

Proposals, to be sealed, in duplicate, endorsed on outside, on forms furnished from this office, accompanied by a copy of this advertisement, will be received until noon of Aug. 7, 1872, and will be opened in five minutes thereafter, in presence of such bidders as may wish to be present.

The right to reject any bid is reserved.

Forms of proposals, specifications, and any other desired information, can be had on application at this office.

WM. P. CRAIGHILL,
Major of Engineers United States Army.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
THIRD-STORY, UNION BANK BUILDING,
FAYETTE, NEAR CHARLES-ST.,
BALTIMORE, Md., July 13, 1872.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED FOR ADDITIONAL dredging at Queenstown, Md., from Chester River to Queestown.

Proposals to be sealed, in duplicate, indorsed on outside, and accompanied by a copy of this advertisement, will be received until noon of Aug. 17, 1872, and will be opened in ten minutes thereafter, in presence of such bidders as may wish to be present.

The material is easily removed; there is no rock. The channel is not to exceed about eight feet in depth at mean low water; the locality is sheltered.

Specifications, forms of proposal, and any desired information, to be had on application at this office.

The right to reject any bid is reserved.

WM. P. CRAIGHILL,
Major of Engineers, U. S. Army.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
THIRD STORY UNION BANK BUILDING,
FAYETTE-ST., NEAR CHARLES,
BALTIMORE, Md., July 15, 1872.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED FOR additional dredging at Cambridge, Md. Proposals to be sealed in duplicate, indorsed on outside, and accompanied by a copy of this advertisement, will be received until noon of Aug. 14, 1872, and will be open in ten minutes thereafter, in presence of such bidders as may wish to be present.

The material is easily removed. There is no rock. The channel is not to exceed about eight feet in depth at mean low water. The locality is sheltered.

Specifications, forms of proposal and any desired information to be had on application at this office.

The right to reject any bid is reserved.

WM. P. CRAIGHILL,
Major of Engineers, United States Army.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
THIRD STORY, UNION BANK BUILDING,
FAYETTE, NEAR CHARLES-ST.,
BALTIMORE, Md., July 11, 1872.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED FOR dredging below Fredericksburg, Va., to the extent of about $7,500 worth.

Proposals, sealed, in duplicate, indorsed on outside, accompanied by a copy of this advertisement, will be received until noon of Aug. 10, 1872, and will be opened at 1 P. M. of the same day, in presence of such bidders as may wish to be present.

The right to reject any bid is reserved.

Forms of proposals, specifications, and any desired information can be had on application to this office.

WM. P. CRAIGHILL,
Major of Engineers, U. S. A.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, July 3, 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received at this office, (where proper forms will be furnished,) until 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, Aug. 20, 1872, for the delivery at the Schuylkill Arsenal, Pennsylvania, of
10,000 pairs of Woolen Mittens.
240 Storm Flag Halliards.
7,000 yards of Crimson Worsted Lace, 1¾ inch.
3,000 yards of Crimson Worsted Lace, ¾ inch.

All to be of army standard, samples of which can be seen at this office.

L. C. EASTON,
Deputy Quartermaster General, U. S. A.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF CANADA.—Tenders are invited for about 600 tons old iron T rails, pattern 65 lbs. per yard, delivered at either Suspension Bridge, Windsor, or Sarnia, within three months after contract awarded. Purchasers to pay duties and load from dock.

Offers sealed and marked "Tender for old Rails," stating price per ton in gold, and at which of the above ports delivery will be accepted will be received by the undersigned up to the 24th July inst.

JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer.

GENERAL OFFICES, HAMILTON, Ont., 8th July, 1872.

U. S. ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
COR. HOUSTON AND GREENE STS.,
NEW-YORK, July 18, 1872.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until noon on the 19th day of August, 1872, for dredging at different points on the Savannah River, Georgia. Total quantity of dredging about 73,000 cubic yards. For specifications and all necessary information, apply to the undersigned.

Q. A. GILLMORE, Major of Engineers,
Brevet Major-General U. S. A.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—PARTNER, EITHER SILENT or active, with from $10,000 to $15,000 capital, in a first-class retail house in Chicago, Ill.; established nearly six years, but lost heavily by the great fire in October last. To the right man this is a chance seldom offered in a straight-forward business and popular house. Address, in confidence, with real name, BUSINESS, care H. H. Chandler & Co's Advertising Agency, No. 124 South Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

FOUNDRY FOR SALE OR TO LEASE, suitable for manufacturing purposes, Nos. 16, 18 and 20 Powers-st., Williamsburg, Long Island.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.,
And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

MADISON-AVENUE HOTEL,
Corner 27th-st. and Madison-av.
FIRST-CLASS HOTEL—EUROPEAN PLAN.
GOLD AND STOCK INDICATOR.
EVERYTHING NEW.

ADULTS OR FAMILIES CAN OBTAIN good house, with cool rooms, fine river view, plenty shade, good table, at Sing Sing, on Hudson; croquet ground; terms moderate; references exchanged. Address Box No. 207.

A GERMAN GENTLEMAN DOING BUSINESS in the City, desiring the ease and refinements of home, which by leaving his native land, he may have lost, can have the same with an American family. Address HOUSEHOLD, Box 160 *Times* Office.

NO. 41 WEST 35TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-av.—Large, pleasant rooms, with bath-rooms, to let, with board, permanently or otherwise, to suit parties remaining in the City; references.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-av., with board; newly furnished rooms, large and small, for families or single gentlemen; house and table first-class.

NO. 36 WEST 39TH-ST. — LARGE rooms, elegantly furnished, on second floor; two hall bed-rooms on third floor, with board at Summer prices.

NO. 14 WEST 13TH-ST.—FURNISHED rooms on second floor, to let, with board, to gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ENGLEWOOD HOUSE,
ENGLEWOOD, N. J.

By Northern Railroad, foot of 23d-st., and foot of Chambers-st.; also by steamers *Adelphi* and *Alexis*, foot of Harrison-st.; fourteen miles from New-York. Apply for rooms to proprietor of Englewood House.

PALISADES MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
ELEVEN MILES FROM THE CITY HALL.

This new and elegant hotel, on the west bank of the Hudson, is now open for the reception of guests. The completeness of its appointments, the salubrity of the air, the grandeur of the views and the facility of communication with the City are unsurpassed by any place in the country. It is under the management of
SYLVANUS T. COZZENS,
HITHERTO THE PROPRIETOR OF COZZENS' WEST-POINT HOTEL.

Communication from New-York by steamers *Adelphi* and *Alexis* at 4 and 5 P. M., foot of Harrison-st.; by Yonkers trains to Inwood, connecting with ferry; or by the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey through Englewood, connecting with stages. For terms apply to the undersigned at the hotel, or by letter to Englewood, N. J.

CHARLES E. MURRAY.

A BEAUTIFUL SUMMER RESORT.

Fenton House, Beaver Lake, in Township No. 4, John Brown Tract, Summer resort for gentlemen and their families. Guides furnished for hunting and fishing parties. For terms, &c., address FENTON & GREEN, Watson, Lewis County, N. Y.

Refer, by permission, to S. S. Richard, No. 22 Pine-st., New-York, and Wm. Carpenter, No. 41 Pine-st.

WOODSBURGH PAVILION,
Woodsburgh, Long Island,
TWO MILES FROM ROCKAWAY,
OVERLOOKING THE ATLANTIC OCEAN.

THIS MAGNIFICENT HOTEL is now open for the reception of guests; can be reached by South-side Railroad or Long Island Railroad; fourteen trains daily; no Sunday or excursion trains can stop at Woodsburgh.

N. P. SEWELL, Prop.

FAIRFIELD HOUSE,
FAIRFIELD, CONN.

The subscriber having purchased the above-named property, pledges his best efforts to satisfy those who may favor him with their patronage.

Six trains daily via New-Haven Railroad, (27th-st.,) two hours from New-York. The finest sea-bathing on the Sound.

LEWIS F. CLEVELAND,
Proprietor.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,
Catskill, N. Y.,

Will open June 10. House 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some seventeen acres on the Hudson. Mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world. Pleasure grounds extended and improved. First-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boats and cars. Address JNO. BREASTED, Catskill.

ST. JAMES HOTEL,
FAR ROCKAWAY, LONG ISLAND.

Fine view of the ocean; best surf and still-water bathing on the coast; first-class accommodations for 300 guests; one hour by Long Island Railroad.

E. A. DARRAGH, Proprietor.

COTTAGE LAWN, SPOFFORD'S POINT.—Two houses at this delightful point are now open as first-class family houses; fine bathing, boating and fishing, with plenty of shade and fruit trees; three miles from Harlem Bridge. Carriages will run from Remsen House at the bridge at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted. Address J. W. MEAGHER, at Remsen House.

CHATEAUGAY LAKE.—A DELIGHTful resort for Summer boarders. A beautiful sheet of water, surrounded by wood-crowned hills; water excellent; air pure and bracing; fish and game in abundance. For particulars address D. W. MERRILL, Chateaugay Lake, Franklin County, N. Y.

LINWOOD HOUSE—ON THE PALIsades; first-class house newly furnished; an hour from the City by boat from Spring-st., at 10, 2, 5¼; from 34th-st. at 10¼, 2¼, and 5½. Apply on the premises, or at No. 841 Broadway.

VERMONT SUMMER HOME, POULTney, Vt., Rev. J. NEWMAN, D. D., Proprietor. Open from May 1. Special rates to families and season borders.

RUSKS' SUMMER RESORT—SITUated among the Catskills, Hunter, Greene County, N. Y. JAMES RUSKS, proprietor.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL IS now open. Address EDWARD COZZENS, West Point, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE ENGAGED at the farm of the subscriber, combining the advantages of good table and accommodations, charming scenery, health and pleasantness of locality; communication with City by boat and rail. Address H. E., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

BOARD, WITH LARGE ROOMS, ON LINE of New-York and Harlem Railroad, five minutes from depot; everything first class. Call on or address Dr. P. W. MULL, Ghent, Columbia County, N. Y.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED BY A YOUNG GENT and his mother, near the City and no other boarders. Address F., Box No. 2,470 Post-office.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of One Hundredth-street, from Fifth-avenue to Fourth-avenue, and from Third-avenue to the Harlem River, in the City of New-York. We, the undersigned Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit: That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in these proceedings, or in any of the lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to Richard Tweed, our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 82 Nassau-street, (Room No. 24) in the said City, on or before the 14th day of August, 1872, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting within the ten week days next after the said 14th day of August, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on each of said ten days, at 12 o'clock, M. That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the office of the Department of Public Works in the City of New-York, there to remain until the 26th day of August, 1872. That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows, to wit: All those lots, pieces or parcels of land, lying and being on One Hundredth-street, between the Fifth-avenue and the Harlem River, in said City of New-York, and extending on either side of One Hundredth-street, half the distance to the next street thereto; and that our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York at a special term thereof, to be held in the New Court-house at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 10th day of September, 1872, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.—Dated New-York, July 9, 1872.

RICHARD TWEED,
WM. A. HERRING,
FORBES HOLLAND,
Commissioners.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.—PATAPSCO River.—It has been found necessary, in order to insure the proper excavation of the long, straight lines of the BREWERTON AND CRAIGHILL CHANNELS, to mark their localities by means of wooden piles driven into the river bottom at intervals of about one mile.

These channels are now both in process of being widened, and the piles will be OUTSIDE of the limits of the channels now in use. Those marking the Brewerton Channel, (extending from one and a half miles below Fort Carroll to angle buoy below seven-foot Knoll Light,) will be 100 feet north-east of the red buoy side of channel. Those marking the Craighill Channel will be 150 feet east of red buoy side of that channel. These piles will be marked by RED flags in day-time, and WHITE lights at night. As the space between the red buoys and the piles is dangerous, navigators are warned not to enter that space, and also not to injure or interfere with the piling or lights, as they are necessary for public service.

WM. P. CRAIGHILL,
Major of Engineers.

SCHULTZ & WARKER
HAVE REMOVED
THEIR BUSINESS OFFICE TO
No. 860 Broadway.

Corner 17th-st. and Union-square, where they receive orders and sell all the leading mineral waters, as Selters, Vichy, Kissingen, Carlsbad, Congress, &c., on draft.

These are the only artificial mineral waters, which, after analysis by the first chemical authorities of the country, have been proved to exactly correspond in composition with the natural waters they represent, and which are exclusively prescribed by the medical profession. They are perfectly pure and free from metallic contaminations, and are drawn from our patent ten-gallon

Glass Fountains Only.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
at the TIMES Up-town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.,
and the TIMES West-side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

HARNESS, SADDLES, HORSE-CLOTHING.
C. B. SMITH & CO.,

Extensive manufacturers of every description of saddlery goods. A fine line of Riding-bridles, Lap-dusters, Carriage-robes, Fly-nets, &c., &c.

NO. 40 WARREN-ST.

MAGNIFICENT PAIR JET BLACKS, just from country, 15¾ hands, young, very stylish, long tails; probably most highly broken and safest family team ever offered; very highly trained to single and double harness and saddle; spirited, yet can be driven and ridden by ladies; splendid action; never been in dealers' hands; broken by present owner, who is going West; was offered $2,200 for one of them last year; will sell pair now for $1,500; warranted sound and kind. Inquire ALLINSON, No. 112 West 50th-st.

B. P. FAIRCHILD, Auctioneer.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF horses, wagons, harness, &c., TUESDAY, July 23, at 10 o'clock, corner of Grand and Elizabeth sts., 6 superior work-horses, 6 business or grocery wagons, Canadian cart, double and single harness; lease of stable, utensils, &c.

MARY BROWN, Administrator.

STEAMBOATS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY.
COMMENCING JULY 1, 1872.

Steamers SYLVAN GROVE, SYLVAN STREAM, SYLVAN GLEN and SYLVAN DELL, Landing at Harlem, 120th-st., 109th-st., Astoria, 11th-st. and Peck-slip.

WAY—Landing at 120th-st., 109th-st., Astoria and 11th-st.—Leave Harlem—6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7:15 P. M.

EXPRESS—Landing at 120th-st. and Peck-slip only—Leave Harlem—6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 12:30, 1:25, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 P. M.

WAY—Landing at 11th-st., Astoria, 109th-st., 120th-st. and 130th-st.—Leave Peck-slip—6:15, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12 M., 1, 3, 4, 5, 6:15, 7 P. M.

EXPRESS—Landing at 120th-st. and 130th-st., Harlem—Leave Peck-slip—7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30 P. M.

The 6 A. M. boat from Harlem, and 6:15 P. M. from Peck-slip, do not land at 109th-st.

Freight received from 7 A. M. until 5 P. M.

Schools and picnics taken on reasonable terms.

SUNDAY ARRANGEMENT.

Boats leave Harlem at 8:30 A. M., and hourly and half-hourly thereafter during the day, landing at Astoria and 11th-st. each trip. Last boat leaves Harlem at 7:30 P. M., and Peck-slip at 8:15 P. M.

This is the only line connecting with the regular line of boats for High Bridge.

Passengers by this line of boats can visit the Government Works at Hell Gate, Schneider's and Schutzer's Parks at Astoria, Christ Park and Karl's Park at North New-York, and High Bridge.

J. F. TALLMAN, Superintendent.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER,
Daily, (Sundays included,) at 5:15 P. M.,
From Pier No. 28 North River, foot Murray-st.,
The world-renowned steamers

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,

Capt. A. G. SIMMONS, Capt. B. M. SIMMONS.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro, Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, and all points on the South Shore and Cape Cod Railway. Also, through tickets to Framingham, Fitchburg, Lowell, Concord, Nashua, Manchester, Lawrence, Plymouth, the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all points north. Promenade concerts over every evening by Hall's celebrated brass, reed and string bands. For tickets and state-rooms, apply at No. 241 Broadway; No. 529 Broadway, corner Spring; Broadway, corner 23d-st.; Dodd's Express office, No. 244 Broadway; and No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the pier.

A. P. BACON, Superintendent.

H. H. MANGAM, General Freight Agent.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.
FALL RIVER LINE.

Sunday boat to and from Boston on June 23, 30, and July 7, 14, 21 and 28.

Leaving Pier No. 28 North River, at 5:15 P. M.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—The largest and most magnificent river steamers in the world, The ST. JOHN, DREW and DEAN RICHMOND. One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, every afternoon, (Sunday excepted,) at 6 o'clock. Arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West, North and East. Returning, leave the steam-boat landing at Albany at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North and East.

Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

REGULAR DAILY BOAT TO THE FISHING BANKS.—On and after SUNDAY, July 21, the splendid sea-going side-wheel steamer EASTERN QUEEN, Capt. E. R. FERGUSON, will make daily excursions to the Fishing Banks, leaving Bridge-st., Brooklyn, at 7 A. M.; Peck-slip, 7:30; Christopher-st., 8:15; Pier No. 4 North River at 9 A. M. Refreshments, bait and fishing lines can be obtained on board. Tickets, $1; ladies' tickets, 50 cents. Furnished state-rooms can be obtained. Lutz's cotillion band will accompany each excursion. This steamer will go rain or shine.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY LINE boats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, (commencing May 27,) leave Vestry-st. Pier at 8:30 A. M., and 34th-st. at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson.

Trip tickets to Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall and Newburg, returning same day, $1.

Connecting for all points, West and North.

Special trains to Saratoga and Sharon same evening.

STEAMER SEA BIRD—FOOT FRANKLIN-ST., FOR RED BANK and intermediate landings.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wed., July 17....11:30 A. M.	Wed., July 17....4:00 P. M.
Thurs., July 18....2:00 P. M.	Fri., July 19......6:30 A. M.
Fri., July 19......3:00 P. M.	Sat., July 20......6:30 A. M.
Sat., July 20......3:00 P. M.	Sat., July 20......7:30 P. M.
Sun., July 21......8:00 A. M.	Sun., July 21......3:00 P. M.
Sun., July 21......7:00 P. M.	Mon., July 22......6:30 A. M.

STEAMER HELEN.—FOOT FRANKLIN-ST., FOR RED BANK and intermediate landings.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wed., July 17....2:00 P. M.	Wed., July 17....6:00 A. M.
Fri., July 19......7:00 A. M.	Thurs., July 18..2:30 P. M.
Sat., July 20......2:30 P. M.	Friday, July 19..2:30 P. M.
Tues., July 23....7:00 A. M.	Mon., July 22....3:00 P. M.
Wed., July 24....11:00 A. M.	Tues., July 23....3:30 P. M.
Thurs., July 25.12:00 M.	Thurs., July 25...6:30 A. M.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURG.—The steam-boat THOS. COLLYER leaves from foot of 7th-st., East River, every SUNDAY MORNING at 7 o'clock; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 7:30; Christopher-st., New-York, 8 o'clock; 34th-st., 8:30—landing at Haverstraw, Cozzens', (West Point,) Cold Spring and Cornwall. Returning, will leave Newburg at 2 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6 P. M. Fare, 50 cents.

FOR NORWALK, DANBURY, LITCHFIELD and intermediate stations, via Danbury and Shepaug Valley Railroads—The beautiful steamboat AMERICUS leaves foot of Market-st., Pier No. 37 East River, every afternoon at 2:45, and 33d-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning, leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents. Excursion tickets, $1 25.

OLD ESTABLISHED ALBANY AND Troy line of steamers, landing at Catskill, from Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., daily, Saturday excepted. Fare, 50 cents; half state-rooms 75 cents; fare to Catskill, 10 cents. Steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT, connecting with railroads to all stations West and North, will leave as above at 6 P. M. Freight at reduced rates.

NORTH RIVER & N. Y. ST.-BOAT CO.—Harrison-st. Pier.—Strs. CHRYSTENAH daily 3½ P. M., except Sundays, for Yonkers, Irvington, T'town, Nyack, R. Lake, H'straw, G. Pt., Verplancks, Peekskill; ADELPHI, at 4, for Englewood, Yonkers, Hastings, D. Ferry, T'town, S Sing, H'straw; ALEXIS, at 5, for Nyack and intermediate landings. Nyack & T'town Ferry connects with H. R. trains.

CITIZENS' EVENING LINE STEAMERS for Albany and Troy. Fare 50c. Steamers SUNNYSIDE and THOMAS POWELL leave Pier No. 35 North River, foot North Moore-st., daily, (Saturdays excepted,) at 6 P. M., making sure connections with all trains going North, East and West. Tickets sold and baggage checked to all points on Rensselaer and Saratoga and Troy and Boston Railroads.

AHOY FOR ROCKAWAY BEACH.—Every SUNDAY steamer NELLY WHITE leaves Peck-slip at 8:30 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.; Christopher-st., North River, at 9 A. M. and 1:40 P. M.; Pier No. 4 North River at 9:15 A. M. and 2 P. M.; Fulton ferry, Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M. and 1 P. M. Returning, leaves Rockaway Beach at 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.

REGULAR SUNDAY MORNING BOAT for Newburg, landing at Yonkers, Iona Island, West Point and Cold Spring.—The favorite steamboat SLEEPY HOLLOW, Capt. JAMES SHERMAN, leaves Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 8 o'clock; Christopher-st., North River, 8:30; 34th-st., North River, 9, every Sunday morning. Fare for the excursion, $1.

REGULAR SUNDAY MORNING boat for Keyport, Elizabethport, Union Landing, Rossville and Perth Amboy.—The favorite steamboat NORWALK, Capt. WM. HITCHCOCK, leaves Barclay-st. 9:15 A. M.

THE STEAMER PERIT FOR LEWES, Del., connecting with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, will leave Vesey-st. pier, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS at 5 P. M. For freight and passage apply on board.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The beautiful steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves the foot of Market-st., EVERY AFTERNOON at 3:30, and 33d-st. at 3:45 o'clock. Returning, leaves Stamford at 7, and Greenwich at 7:35 o'clock A. M.

FOR RONDOUT, LANDING AT COZZENS', Cornwall, Newburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Esopus.—The steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave daily, at 4 P. M., Pier No. 34 North River, foot of Harrison-st.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURG, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall, New-Hamburg, Milton and Hyde Park; the MARY POWELL, from Vestry-st., Pier No. 39, every afternoon, at 3:30.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, and 12 night.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

MACHINERY.

WANTED—A COMPACT, UPRIGHT ENgine, of about ten-horse power; must be complete in all respects. COSMOPOLITAN HOTEL, corner of Chambers-st. and West Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
LAST LEUTNER CONCERT.
FRIDAY EVENING, July 19.
POSITIVELY THE LAST APPEARANCE IN AMERICA OF THE
MOST MARVELOUS SINGER OF THE AGE,
MME. PESCHKA-LEUTNER,
who has achieved the most extraordinary artistic
SUCCESS ON RECORD.

The celebrated Strauss Orchestra, under the direction of Mr. Carl Bergmann, and Mr. J. H. Bonawitz, the distinguished Pianist, will assist.

FRIDAY—LAST LEUTNER CONCERT.
FRIDAY—LAST LEUTNER CONCERT.
FRIDAY—LAST LEUTNER CONCERT.

Seats may be secured at the Academy of Music; Schuberth's, No. 23 Union-square; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at the theatre ticket-office, No. 114 Broadway. Admission, $1; reserved seats, 2; private boxes, $10.

KAIZER FRANZ GARDE GRENADIER REGIMENT, NO. 2,

In full dress, under direction of Mr. SARO, Knight of the Iron Cross and Musical Director of Emperor William I., of Germany, will give two grand (sacred) farewell morning and evening concerts to the citizens of New-York, on SUNDAY, JULY 21, 1872, AT LION PARK, 110TH-ST. AND 8TH-AV.

Morning concert from 8 A. M. to 12 o'clock.

Evening concert from 4 P. M. to 8 o'clock.

Admission $1; children 50 cents. Tickets good for both concerts. As this unsurpassable military band will positively depart on the 27th of this month, no friend of good music should fail to enjoy the last opportunity. The entire receipts will pass to the credit of the band. Most respectfully,

SIXT LUDWIG KAPFF & SON, Proprietors.

BROOKLYN RINK.
EXTRAORDINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.

The celebrated Band of the PRUSSIAN KAISER FRANZ REGIMENT GRENADIERS OF THE GUARDS NO. 2, conforming to the wishes of many leading citizens who witnessed its GREAT SUCCESS at the late concert given at this place, gives ONE FAREWELL CONCERT for the benefit of Mr. H. SARO, Musical Director to His Majesty the King,

MONDAY, July 22, at 8 o'clock, P. M.,

when among other novelties his great Sinfonie will be performed for the first time.

Tickets $1, to be had at Chandler Bros.' music-store, No. 172 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

Proprietor......................................J. KOCH

THEODORE THOMAS'
UNRIVALED SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.
THIS and EVERY EVENING at 8 O'CLOCK.
ADMISSION TICKETS, FIFTY CENTS.
PRIVATE BOXES, ONE DOLLAR EACH.

Can be obtained at the principal music-stores, and at the box-office of the Central Park Garden.

BOSTON MUSIC HALL.

THE GREAT ORGAN will be played by Mr. DUDLEY BUCK, Organist of the Association, EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at noon, and on SUNDAY EVENINGS from 8 to 9 o'clock.

Entrance from Winter-st.

Single admission, 50 cents; package of five tickets, $2.

EXCURSIONS.

MOONLIGHT EXCURSIONS.

Steamer PLYMOUTH ROCK, Capt. L. V. TILTON. On THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, July 18, 19 and 20, this capacious and magnificent steamer will leave Pier No. 28, North River, at 8:30, and from foot 34th-st., North River, at 9 o'clock, making a short trip up the river, and then down through the Narrows and Lower Bay. The Ninth Regiment Band will furnish the music. Fare for the excursion, $1.

G. W. BENTLEY,
General Manager.

GRAND EXCURSION TO CONEY ISLAND.—The new and fast steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK leaves New-York for Coney Island every day as follows: Christopher-st., 9:15 A. M.; Pier No. 4 North River, 9:30 A. M.; Christopher-st., 12 M.; Pier No. 4 North River, 12:15 P. M.; Christopher-st., 3 P. M.; Pier No. 4 North River, 3:15 P. M. Extra trip from Pier No. 4 North River, 5 P. M.

FOR EXCURSIONS—THE LARGE FIRST-class steam-boats SLEEPY HOLLOW and NORWALK, and barges SANDS, MYERS, HASKETT and PILGRIM; also, Dudley's, Raritan Beach, Spring Hill and Myers' Groves, Alderney Park and Iona Island. J. & E. MYERS, corner Morton and West sts., (upstairs.)

SUNDAY EXCURSION TO GLEN Cove and Roslyn, landing at College Point, Whitestone, Great Neck, City Island and Sand's Point and Glenwood. The steamer ARROWSMITH leaves Peck-slip (Pier No. 24 East River) SUNDAY, July 21, at 9 A. M.; 8th-st., 9:25, and 33d-st. at 9:15 A. M.; returning to New-York about 6:30 P. M.

A.—FORT LEE, PLEASANT VALley and Shadyside.—New steam-boats from Spring-st. every SUNDAY, at 9:30, 10, 11, 1, 2, 2:30, 5:30 and 7 P. M., landing at 34th-st. 10 minutes later; and daily at 10, 2, 5 and 7 P. M., 30 cents for the round trip.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!

Horace Waters, No. 481 Broadway, N. Y.,

Will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH, or will take from $4 to $15 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent applied if purchased. New 7-octave pianos, modern improvements, for $275, cash. Now ready, a new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made. Sheet music, music-books and music merchandise. Catalogues mailed.

SPECIAL PIANO BARGAINS!!
OFFERED BY
CHAMBERS & SON, NO. 101 4TH-AV.

Some excellent square and upright pianos in from hire, as good as new, and all the better for use, at $200, $225, $250, $275, $300, &c. A superb $1,000 upright grand for $650. Some rose-wood squares made by Bradbury, Stodart, Worcester, Bacon & Raven, &c., $250, $175, $125, $100. A rose-wood seven-octave, carved, with stool, for sale at a special low figure, on account of owner leaving the City. A French rose-wood upright, $175.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap. Rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union-square, (No. 165 4th-av.)

PIANOS.—THIRTY SECOND-HAND PIANOS of various makers, in thorough order, for sale at low prices by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 11 East 14th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

UPRIGHT PIANOS FOR RENT.
City or country, at OUVRIER & SONS,
Manufacturers, No. 27 West 13th-st.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of ISAAC D. RUSSELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 214 East Twelfth-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 8th day of March, 1872.

JANE C. RUSSELL, Administratrix.

mh9-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCIS C. MERCIER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 170 East Ninety-third-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of August next.—Dated, New-York, the 17th day of January, 1872.

ja20-law6mS MARY DESSOIR, Administratrix.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ROBERT W. BUTLER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Jas. F. Dwight, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Robert W. Butler, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 3d day of June, A. D. 1872.

ALEXANDER R. PHYFE, Assignee,
jy13-law3wSa* No. 170 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN JACOBS and SOLOMON COHEN, bankrupts.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 9th day of April, A. D. 1872.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John Jacobs and Solomon Cohen, both of the City of New-York, County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.

CHARLES L. HOLT,
jy13-law3wSa* No. 188 Front-st.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EZRA P. DAVIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 3 Mercer-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 26th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of April, 1872.

JOHN A. DAVIS,
F. A. MACY,
T. E. MACY,
Executors.

ap26-law6mSa*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN F. COOPER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of residence, and place for the transaction of her business, No. 27 Charlton-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 13th day of June, A. D. 1872.

ANN ELIZA COOPER, Executrix, &c.

je15-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH RIFFLARD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Coudert Brothers, No. 49 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 4th day of April, 1872.

JULES RIFFLARD and ANDRE CHARVET,
ap6-law6mSa* Administrators, with will annexed.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCIS TOMES, formerly of the City of New-York, late of Little Longstone, in the County of Derby, England, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 104 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of September next.—Dated, New-York, the 12th day of March, 1872.

FRANCIS TOMES, Executor.

ma16-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of JOHN MAYELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 547 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 2d day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of February, 1872.

WILLIAM A. POND,
f24-law6mSa* Executor.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
THE LAST NIGHT OF
THE LONG STRIKE,
WITH ITS GREAT CAST, FINE SCENERY,
EFFECTIVE TABLEAUX.
MONDAY, JULY 22,
THE LYDIA THOMPSON BURLESQUE COMPANY ENTIRELY REORGANIZED,
AND GREATLY IMPROVED.
NEW FACES, NEW FEATURES,
comprising
MISS LYDIA THOMPSON,
MR. HARRY BECKETT,
Miss Eliza Weathersby, Mr. Willie Edwin, Miss Camille Dubois, Miss Tilly Earl, Mr. John Bryer.
Mr. Michael Connally......................Musical Director
First appearance of
MISS AMY SHERIDAN,
Miss Louise Beverly, Miss Marie Parselle, Miss Fannie Leslie, Miss Pauline Leslie, Mr. Imire.
Production of a grand spectacular burlesque extravaganza,
ROBIN HOOD.
BOX PLAN OPEN. SEATS SECURED.

TERRACE GARDEN,
58TH-ST., BETWEEN 3D AND LEXINGTON AVS.
GRAND CONCERT
of the
KAISER FRANZ GARDE GRENADIERS REGIMENT NO. 2.
Full band of forty-eight pieces, in full gala uniform under the direction of
MR. H. SARO,
Knight of the Order of the Iron Cross, on
TUESDAY, THE 23D OF JULY,
at 8 o'clock P. M., for the benefit of the GERMAN LANDWEHR VEREIN OF NEW-YORK.

Tickets $1; Children 50 cents; to be had at Tamson's, No. 52 Avenue A; Sellmann's, No. 315 East Houston-st., and Turner Hall, Nos. 66 and 68 East 4th-st.

N. B.—Season Tickets are not current.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.

THE VOKES. THE VOKES. THE VOKES.
Farewell engagement in America of the wonderful
VOKES FAMILY,
who will appear every evening during the week, and at Saturday matinée, in their great specialty,
THE WRONG MAN IN THE RIGHT PLACE,
to be preceded by the musical farce entitled
MISCHIEF MAKING.
Characters by Mr. Vining Bowers and an efficient company.
SECURE YOUR SEATS AT ONCE.
Box-office open every day from 8 to 4.
Matinée on SATURDAY at 2½ o'clock. Next week, by special request, BELLES OF THE KITCHEN.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.
LAST TIMES.
LAST MATINEE. LAST NIGHT.
AT 2. LAST AT 8.
appearances of the favorite comedian,
MR. HARRY SEYMOUR,
who will appear in his own adaptation of the drama
NOTRE DAME.
ELEGANT COSTUMES and Stage Paraphernalia.
MONDAY, JULY 22. BAKER AND FARRON.
In drama. CHRIS AND LENA.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. LAST NIGHTS
OF THE GREAT COMBINATION.
Lulu Sensation. Mlle. Geraldine in her fearful leap.
Mons. Leopold in his great trapeze performance.
Ling Look in his marvelous exploits.
Moe Brothers, Barney's Courtship, &c., &c., commencing with WANTED—1,000 MILLINERS.
Mr. C. B. Bishop, Messrs. Kennedy, Cross, &c., &c.
MONDAY, July 22, The Witches of New York.
Mr. Albert W. Aiken and his Company.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD
TIME TABLE.

On and after Monday, July 15, trains will leave James-slip as follows:

WEEK-DAY TRAINS FROM JAMES-SLIP, NEW-YORK.
8:00 A. M., Greenport Mail.
8:00 A. M., Sag Harbor, Southampton, Bridge Hampton, and stations on Sag Harbor Branch.
10:30 A. M., Newport, Locust Valley and Hempstead Way.
3:30 P. M., Greenport Express.
3:30 P. M., Locust Valley and Hempstead Express.
3:30 P. M., Sag Harbor Express.
4:30 P. M., Northport Express.
4:30 P. M., Locust Valley and Hempstead Express.
6:00 P. M., Northport, Locust Valley and Hempstead Way.

The above trains leave 34th-st., East River, fifteen minutes later than James-slip.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—For Huntington, Northport, Roslyn, Glen Head, Glen Cove, and Locust Valley, leave Hunter's Point at 9 A. M., and 6:45 P. M. Returning leave Northport at 6 A. M., and 3:25 P. M. Locust Valley at 6:45 A. M., and 4 P. M. Glen Cove at 6:50 A. M., and 4:05 P. M. Glen Head at 6:55 A. M., and 4:11 P. M.

TO ROCKAWAY BEACH.

From James-slip and 34th-st., New-York, via Hunter's Point and Jamaica.

Leave James-slip, New-York, at 8, 9:30 and 10:30 A. M., and 1, 3 and 4:30 P. M.

Leave 34th-st., New-York, at 8:15, 9:45 and 10:45 A. M., and 1:15, 3:15, 4:45 and 7:30 P. M.

Leave Hunter's Point at 8:30, 10 and 11 A. M., and 1:30, 3:30, 5 and 7:45 P. M.

Returning leave Rockaway Beach at 7, 8 and 11 A. M., and 12:30, 1:40, 2:30, 4:55 and 6:30 P. M.

Trains to Rockaway Beach, via East New-York

Leave East New-York at 8:45 and 11:02 A. M., and 1:30, 5:05 and 7:25 P. M.

Returning leave Rockaway Beach for East New-York at 7 and 8 A. M., and 12:30, 2:30 and 4:55 P. M.

SUNDAY TRAINS TO ROCKAWAY BEACH.

Leave 34th-st., East River, New-York, at 9:15 A. M. and 12:15, 3:15 and 6:45 P. M.

Returning leave Rockaway Beach for Hunter's Point and New-York at 7, 8, and 11 A. M., and 2 and 5:30 P. M.

Leave East New-York for Rockaway Beach at 9:45 A. M., and 12:35, 3:35 and 6:45 P. M.

Returning leave Rockaway Beach for East New-York at 7:30 and 11 A. M., and 2 and 5:30 P. M.

Excursion tickets to Rockaway Beach, good for the round trip on the day sold, 75 cents each.

JNO. B. MORFORD, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK MIDLAND RAILWAY —NEW-JERSEY DIVISION.—Passenger depots in New-York, foot of Cortlandt-st. and Desbrosses-st. Freight received at Pier No. 39½ North River, and Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Jersey City.

TIME OF TRAINS LEAVING NEW-YORK.
Adopted July 1, 1872.

5:20 A. M., Way-train for Bloomingburg and intermediate stations.
8 A. M., Express Mail for Ellenville, Liberty Falls, and intermediate stations.
10:40 A. M. Way-train for Bloomingdale and intermediate stations.
1 P. M., Way-train for Wortendyke and intermediate stations.
3:40 P. M., Way-train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M., Express-train for Hackensack, Paterson, Wortendyke, Franklin, Middletown, Ellenville, and Liberty Falls.
5:10 P. M., Way-train for Bloomingdale and intermediate stations.
6:40 P. M., Way-train for Wortendyke and intermediate stations.

Returning, leave Ellenville at 5:55 A. M. and 3:50 P. M.; arrive in New-York 10:40 A. M. and 9:20 P. M. Leave Liberty Falls, 5:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; arrive in New-York, 10:40 A. M. and 9:20 P. M. Leave Middletown at 6 A. M., 7 A. M., 4:59 and 6:40 P. M.; arrive in New-York, 10:20 A. M., 10:40 A. M., 9:20 P. M., and 12:35 A. M.

JOHN BRADLEY,
Superintendent New-Jersey Division.

WM. H. WEED, General Ticket Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing on Monday, June 24, 1872. Through Trains will leave Grand Central Depot.

8.00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Watertown and Rochester.
9.00 A. M., Special Express, with drawing-room cars for Saratoga and St. Albans.
10.00 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
11.00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3.40 P. M., Special drawing-room train for Saratoga, arriving at 9.40 P. M.
4.00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping-cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6.00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Ogdensburg and Canandaigua.
8.00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads. This train runs on Sundays.
11.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

U. R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY DIVISION.
FOR CAPE MAY.

A fast express-train, with through cars attached, leaves depot, foot of Desbrosses or Courtlandt sts., New-York, daily, except Sunday, at 12:30 P. M., arriving at Cape May at 6:37 P. M.

Returning leaves Cape May at 7:30 A. M., and arrive at New-York at 2:14 P. M.

Regular tickets to Cape May..$5
Excursion tickets for the round trip..........................8

Tickets for sale in New-York at

No. 526 Broadway,	Depot, foot Desbrosses-st.
No. 435 Broadway,	Depot, foot Courtlandt-st.
No. 1 Astor House.	
F. W. JACKSON,	D. M. BOYD, JR.,
Gen. Superintendent.	Gen. Passenger Agent.

NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—For Long Branch and stations on New-Jersey Southern Railroad, its branches and connections.

Steamers, connecting with trains at Sandy Hook leave Pier No. 28, North River, as follows:

PLYMOUTH ROCK, 6:45 A. M., through to Delaware Bay.

JESSE HOYT, 9:40 A. M., Waretown via Tom's River.

PLYMOUTH ROCK, 4 P. M., through to Delaware Bay, express to Long Branch.

JESSE HOYT, 4:45 P. M., way train to Long Branch.

The 6:45, 9:40 and 4 P. M. connect for Red Bank, and the two latter for Port Monmouth.

All trains stop at Long Branch.

Excursion tickets to Sandy Hook and return, good for either of the above trips or boats, $1.

G. W. BENTLEY,
General Manager, No. 120 Broadway.

F. P. FINCH, Agent, Pier No. 28.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF L. I.
JUNE 1, 1872.
RUNNING TO AND ALONG ROCKAWAY BEACH.
From Roosevelt and Grand-street Ferries, New-York.

8:00 A. M.—Mail for Patchogue boat to Fire Island.
10:00 A. M.—Accommodation to Islip.
1:00 P. M.—Accommodation for Rockaway and Babylon.
3:30 P. M.—Express for Patchogue boat to Fire Island.
4:00 P. M.—Express for Merrick and Rockaway.
4:30 P. M.—Accommodation to Patchogue.
5:30 P. M.—Accommodation to Babylon.
6:30 P. M.—Accommodation to Merrick.

All trains, except the 3:30, connect at Valley Stream for Hempstead, and all except 3:30 and 4:30 for Rockaway.

C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

SHEPAUG VALLEY RAILROAD.

Direct route to Litchfield, Morris, New Preston, Washington and Roxbury, Conn. Express-trains leave New-York and New-Haven Railroad Depot at 8 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., via South Norwalk.

A. W. GREIG, Superintendent.

LITCHFIELD, Conn., July 1, 1872.

TO NEWPORT BY RAILROAD.
NEWPORT AND WICKFORD RAILROAD AND STEAM-BOAT COMPANY.

On and after May 20, 1872, cars for this road will leave the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Depot daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 8 A. M. and 12:15 P. M.

THE THIRD PICNIC.

Over Eleven Hundred Children Have a Holiday.

Exciting Scenes on the Wharf and Voyage.

Enthusiastic Reception of the Children in the Harbor—A Gigantic Dinner—Safe Return to the City of the Whole Party.

The people continue their contributions to the TIMES Fund for Children in the most liberal manner. Yesterday we received the sum of $989 70, making the aggregate amount of the Fund $9,047 70. The method of expending the money intrusted to our care will receive earnest attention, especially in relieving the sick and destitute. The children's excursions are in full operation, and have so far proved a success. We have several others in contemplation, the details to be announced in a few days. The third picnic occurred yesterday, over eleven hundred children participating in the festivities. Today the fourth excursion occurs, when nearly nine hundred little girls and boys go to Oriental Grove, on Long Island Sound. The barge starts at 8 o'clock from the foot of East Eighth-street, and proceeds up the river. Every care will be taken of the children while away from the city.

We have received a communication from a contributor, dated July 18, Overlook Mountain House, in regard to $10 from A. M., sent on the 12th. The same was properly acknowledged on the 13th, as will be seen by reference to our files.

The following are the subscriptions received at this office yesterday:

Mamsie Doodles	$100 00
Vyse & Co.	100 00
Frederic W. Stevens	100 00
Charles H. Delavan	100 00
A Churchman, (Stockbridge, Mass.,)	50 00
Benjamin Stephens	50 00
E. C.	30 00
Clerks of D. M. & Co.	30 00
G. W. Bacon, (New-Haven, Conn.)	25 00
William Cooper	25 00
Charles E. White	25 00
Bradish Johnson, Son	25 00
J. W. D.	25 00
Lila Sutton	20 00
No Name	10 00
Henry E. Crampton, M. D.	10 00
John Poor	10 00
S. A. M.	10 00
Harry Johnson, (Wellsville, N. Y.)	10 00
Cash	10 00
Boots and Shoes	10 00
S. H. L.	10 00
Country Friends	8 00
Mrs. P.	6 00
A. Watts	5 00
J. L. Stewart	5 00
J. A. M.	5 00
G. L. D.	5 00
Cash	5 00
A. N.	5 00
No name	5 00
Brooklyn	5 00
Narragansett	5 00
Ohio	5 00
B. C. W.	5 00
J. T.	5 00
J. N. R.	5 00
Per Cent	4 00
An Unexpected Commission	3 60
G. Y.	3 00
Mrs. I. I. L., Fifty-third-street	3 00
W. V. Z.	2 50
J. Cregar	2 00
John Lent	2 00
J. B. Guttenberg	2 00
E. H. N.	2 00
E. F. C.	2 00
Lulu and Harry	2 00
V. D.	2 00
Stella, Hattie, Gracie, and Charlie	2 00
H. E. N.	1 00
Cash	1 00
Shields	1 00
Marston, (Fair Haven, Conn.,)	1 00
Joe	1 00
A Reader of the TIMES	1 00
Carrie	1 00
No Name	50
Coquille	50
Total	$904 10

Received per Mr. John H. Bewley:

Employes "Equitable Life"	$32 60
E. A. J.	20 00
D. Parks Fackler	10 00
G. F. S.	10 00
Mrs. H. A.	5 00
H. F. Holmes	5 00
J. R. H.	2 00
C. L. M.	1 00
Total	$85 60

RECAPITULATION.

Received direct	$904 10
Per Mr. Bewley	85 60
Total	$989 70
Previously acknowledged	8,058 00
Aggregate of Fund	$9,047 70

D. Arnould, of No. 17 Wooster-street, has given fifty pounds of French candy for use on excursions. One of the ice companies (name withheld by request) has tendered all the ice necessary for future picnics, free of charge or cartage. A lady in Holbrook, Long Island, proposes to contribute current jelly and gooseberry jam for the use of sick children. She is informed that the offer is accepted, and the articles may be forwarded to this office.

The Third Excursion.

Yesterday was the crowning triumph of the NEW-YORK TIMES excursions. The generous friends who have so warmly seconded our efforts, would have been delighted to see the numbers that flocked on board the barge Anna at the Franklin-street Pier, North River. It had been the intention of the manager to take 900 children through Raritan Bay and the Kills to the delightful grove at Eagleswood, near Perth Amboy. But the numbers swelled into vaster proportions, and after 1,103 had been taken on board as many as 300 were left behind, with tear-stained faces, watching the receding barge in disappointment. It was not that the schools were more numerous than had been expected, for they rarely exceed the estimates given by the teachers; but the glad tidings have been carried through all the alleys and the pitiful fever dens of the City that the excursions are free to all, and that the poor homeless waif, the graduate of the gutter, the haunter of the markets, and the poor match-vender of the streets, are as welcome in their rags, their dirt, and their wretchedness as the clean, trim children from the schools. So when the Italian industrial schools, under the superintendence of Mr. Cerqua, made their appearance on the pier, it was barely ten minutes before the lame, the halt, the blind, began to pour down upon the place, in company with hatless, shoeless waifs and strays of every nationality and color. The Italian children numbered some 250, of whom more than two-thirds were boys, whose appearance and demeanor showed what a boon the excursion was to them. They were clean, it is true, but many of them were haggard and pallid, and looked like parched flowers. Some of them were as dark and swarthy as the sons of sunny Italy are supposed to be, others were fair-haired and blue-eyed, and might easily have been mistaken for Americans.

They were all in an ecstacy of delight, and chattered in the liquid Italian as fast as their tongues could wag, continually catching hold of Mr. Cerqua when he came past them, and asking, "Will we get sandwiches, will we get cake and ice-cream ?" as if such broad-handed generosity was something incredible and delusive. They evidently were believers, however, in the excursion part of it, for there was the barge Anna, with a broad canvass on her side bearing the inscription in large letters, "NEW-YORK TIMES Excursion for Children." So their minds were at rest. But the waifs and strays were in a high state of excitement, and kept arguing whether boys who had no tickets would be allowed to go. One said, "I tell yer, we'll all go; there's a tall feller, wid a white plug hat, wot ses to every boy, 'Dye want to go ?' and then he gives him a ticket." "Yer lie, Snorty," broke in his comrade, "they don't 'low no feller to go wot don't 'long to some school."

It must be confessed that these boys, of whom there were hundreds around, were as unprepossessing in looks as in their conversation. It was not so much their clothes, though they were bad enough, as the bold, bad, sullen, lowering faces and the vicious eyes that met the gaze on every side. They were evidently from the very lowest stratum of the New-York poor, and it was sad to reflect that they had been ignored or overlooked by all associations. There were boys of nine chewing tobacco, expectorating freely and cursing with all the readiness of confirmed rowdies, evidently suffering from insufficient food and bad atmosphere, pallid and sickly, yet defiant and reckless. They looked at the Italians with the bitterest contempt, and seemed to be proud of their dirt, their squalor and their wretchedness.

When the manager of the excursion arrived, they immediately swarmed around him, with outstretched hands, crying, in a ludicrous chorus, "Please, Sir, give me a ticket; please, Sir, give me a ticket." The manager chose out the smallest and gave them tickets, sending away the larger boys, who went off scowling, and climbed on the bulkheads so that they might slur and scout at the lucky ones who had received tickets. It is impossible to forget that it was misery, despairing misery, that has so hardened these boys. The bitter cold of Winter, the cruel heats of Summer, the streets, and want continually, have been their portion for years and years. There have been hitherto no influences to soften them, excepting such as restrained their liberty and were accompanied with teaching. These Arabs have held aloof from such, but the picnics which have been inaugurated cannot fail to do that which these other institutions have not done. Their turn will come, but the wisdom of refusing to allow them to come with the little children must be manifest to every one.

At 7½ o'clock the Italians arrived. From that hour until 9 the schools poured in continually, the more distant ones coming in stages, which threaded their way with difficulty through the bales of hay that overspread the pier. The following industrial schools were present: Lord's First Ward School, the Fifth Ward School, the Hudson River School, Water-street School, Sixteenth-street School, the Sixteenth Ward School, Fourteenth Ward School, Thirteenth Ward School and the Eleventh-street School, all these being subordinate to the Children's Aid Society. Besides these was the Hatch First Ward Mission School, and a few newsboys with Mr. O'Conner. By 9 o'clock all these were safely embarked, and the tug Gorgas giving a whistle of triumph the ropes were cast off, and the barge began to move. The big boys, who had been refused by the manager, in a fit of disappointment made a bold charge upon the timbers of the barge, periling their lives in the attempt, and some actually succeeded, and getting on board mingled in a happy way with the fold.

The excursion had hardly commenced before two women and two little girls were discovered to be in tears. One little girl had the toothache, which she had studiously concealed while on the dock for fear of being sent home, but when that was impossible she testified to her anguish in a very loud and energetic fashion. Dr. Dennison and Dr. Crampton, the two kind physicians who volunteered their services, were promptly on hand, and the offending tooth was removed. One of the women had a felon, which was as promptly lanced. The other patients were suffering from colic, for which brandy was ordered and administered, with the best results. The band of the New-York Juvenile Asylum now tuned up their silver cornets and commenced playing national airs, which the girls immediately commenced waltzing to, as if band music was necessarily for dancing, and for nothing else. The boys were wrestling and jumping, throwing flip-flaps and sommersaults in every direction, and the larger ones, especially those who had come among us by forcible entry, insisted on showing their bravery and skill by climbing from the upper deck to the lower, and the reverse. Although the Police and the reporters and the teachers did their utmost to restrain this pleasantry, yet it proved altogether too fascinating to be completely suppressed, and offenders were discovered attempting it until the barge returned to her moorings. When the music stopped the boys commenced to discover that they were hungry, and immediately formed a line in front of the compartment where the colored assistants were making sandwiches. They would stop any one who looked as if he had authority, and would say: "Please, Sir, give me something to eat; I'm half starved." The worst of it was, that in very many of them it was only too probably the truth. So the first distribution of lemonade and sandwiches was made rather earlier than had been anticipated. The lemonade, of most excellent quality, was furnished *ad libitum*. Any one that wanted it was served immediately, and as often as he came. Two large sandwiches were distributed all round, and were most heartily enjoyed.

Then the silver cornets struck up some lively dance-tunes, to which the children capered about as frolicsome as kids. It was evident that there was on board a very large percentage of rough characters, but, being handled with delicacy and firmness, they were kept amenable to discipline. The manager and all the staff rejoiced that it was so, and that the bounty of the readers of the TIMES was being enjoyed by the class that needed it the most. There was a blind girl; there were several cripples on crutches, and others who leaned on sticks; there were poor children with horrible sores on their necks and faces; there were young things, not three years old, that seemed positively dying in their parents' arms. And yet, though these, in connection with the embryo rowdies, made matters rather warm now and again, there was not one on board who did not feel that this was exactly what was desired.

The sail through Raritan Bay and the Kills was a splendid one, and as the sea-breeze flushed the pallid face and blew out the tangled curls, one might have readily been pardoned for thinking of a withering parterre reviving under a gentle shower of rain. The children did not care for the scenery, perhaps children never do, but whenever a steamer or a sailing vessel hove in sight they stood on the benches and cheered with all their souls and lungs. Nor did they lack responses, for every one seems to have learned something of these excursions and to have a kindly thought for them. The Sleepy Hollow steamer that swept past majestically, crowded with a party of Odd-fellow excursionists, gave salvo after salvo of cheers, all the ladies standing up and waving their handkerchiefs. The same contagious enthusiasm was visible among the deck hands of the barges and the crew of the tug, who, from the pilot down to the boy, did everything in their power to oblige, and in such a fashion as showed how heartily they sympathized with the work in hand. Along the Kills the inhabitants of the cottages came out and waved their handkerchiefs, and when, after a sail of four hours, the barge was brought alongside of the pier at Eagleswood, there was Mrs. Marcus Spring, the amiable wife of the proprietor of the place, with her family, eager to welcome the party. This lady, whose name must be familiar to all the friends of the colored race as one of the earliest and most devoted Abolitionists, expressed herself as delighted with the excursions, which she believed to be capable of most important developments. The children were landed as promptly as possible, each one receiving a hunk of sponge cake and a packet of sandwiches in succession. In a trice some 400 boys were in the water. The remainder, munching vigorously, filed up the pathway to the grove, where there were not only a magnificent platform for dancing, but also a broad expanse of meadow and a number of swings.

The boys at once plunged into foot-ball and base-ball, with the exception of those who went plundering the numerous fruit trees, in which they were promptly stopped. Our young friends of this occasion, it will be observed, were by no means angelic. The cornets arrived, and dancing was immediately prosecuted with the utmost vigor. In the meantime, the managers of the party received a most pressing invitation to lunch at Mr. Spring's house, which, from the nature of the occasion, could only be accepted by a few, who were very warmly received. The others remained with their young friends, organizing Copenhagen and other games, and giving scrambles of candy.

In this pleasant way the hours fled until 4 o'clock marked the hour of return. The children were then collected by means of the invaluable whistles, and on re-embarking each one found a saucer of good ice-cream and a piece of sponge cake. Then the tug started homeward, every one on board being in excellent spirits and condition. Going through the Kills, a boy who was sitting carelessly on the rail of the barge, suddenly lost his balance and fell overboard. Another boy, James Barron, who resides at No. 208 West Nineteenth-street, seeing him fall, pulled off his coat and threw himself into the stream without hesitation to his rescue. The boat engaged by the manager to provide for such accidents and towed in rear, was immediately cut loose, and picked up both boys with remarkable quickness. They were each of them good swimmers, but had they not been, they would have been saved, so promptly was the boat sent after them. When they came alongside they were both dosed with a glass of brandy, and the manager rewarded James Banon for his brave conduct.

Nothing else startling occurred during the return home. The boys, excited by the accident to the highest pitch, frolicked about the decks like maniacs. They wrestled, and played tag, and threw themselves on the floor and rolled about in sheer effervescence of spirit. And when the band struck up merry dance tunes, they executed gambols which were of the oddest, wildest description. They were happier far than children of a higher class could have been. They seemed to remember that in an hour the vision of delight would fade and leave them face to face with the darkness and the despair of their lives. So in their enjoyment there was a spice of desperation, there was a touch of bitterness which one would rather not have seen, and which contrasted in its absolute abandon painfully with the quieter happiness of the school children. And this exuberance of delight was maintained with unflagging spirit until the barge touched the Franklin-street Pier. Then the light went out of their faces, clambering recklessly on to the bulkheads, they disappeared without a word of thanks or a farewell. This is not meant as a reproach to them. It only shows the style of boy that is crystallizing into criminal manhood in our streets. That he would be reformed by a single excursion, would have been a very absurd hope, but surely it is not chimerical to believe that a course of such kindness will have its effect on his callous nature.

The school children, though the immense majority were of the poorest classes, showed a very different spirit. They fell into line as obediently as little lambs, and when they passed over the gang-plank, put out their tiny hands (both boys and girls) and said "good-by," in tones of real regret. On the pier there was a large crowd, come to witness the disembarking, and all seemed to have a pleasant thought and a pleasant word for the party. Many men said "God bless yez, byes," as the reporter of the TIMES walked off at a brisk pace, and many women nodded and smiled. It was the same up the streets on the road to Broadway, every window and every doorstep being filled with gazers. As the party received these marks of favor, it was impossible not to feel an unusual expansion of the heart and a peculiar brightening of the spirit in the pleasant consciousness that they had been instrumental, in their different capacities, not only in procuring happiness for the wretched, but in showing their right to it from every law of morality and self-interest.

Among the ladies and gentlemen who assisted the TIMES staff were Miss A. E. Chandler, Miss Strathern, Mrs. McManus, Mrs. H. B. Crossett, Mrs. Alleyn, Mrs. Wilcox, Mrs. De Martini, Miss Gasperry, Miss Reed, Mrs. Sanford, Miss Sarah Wilson, Miss Currie Burkle, Mrs. McAneny, Miss Moore, Miss Seymour, Miss McManus, Miss Marsh, Mrs. Magrath, Mrs. Sinclair and Mrs. Emma Brown; Mr. Robert Gascoyne, Mr. E. M. Carpenter, Dr. E. Dennison, Dr. H. E. Crampton, Mr. Samuel Lover, Mr. Crossett, Mr. Chas. O'Conor, Mr. James Farrell, Mr. J. W. Skinner, Mr. Geo. Hatt, Mr. Wm. Burkle, Mr. James Farrow, Mr. Burkle, Mr. J. Gurley, Mr. Francis Schofield, and Mr. Robert Bloomfield.

The following officers from the Fifth Precinct were also on hand, and rendered valuable assistance on board the boat: Thomas Bell, Charles Delanoy, Rodman Pierce and John Markham.

The following were the expenses of the day:

Barge and grove	$100 00
200 quarts ice-cream, at 35 cents	70 00
600 pounds cake	78 00
5,000 sandwiches (estimated cost)	150 00
Waiters	19 50
Row-boat and two men	8 00
Box of lemons and cartage	12 50
100 pounds sugar	11 25
1,000 pounds ice	4 00
Medicines and stimulants	7 75
Ribbon badges for teachers	10 00
Printing excursion and refreshment tickets	18 50
Pump, bowls, scoops, tubs, &c	4 00
Tin kettle	1 75
Box-chisel, tags	1 55
Clothes-lines, pounder, ice-tubs, ice-pick	5 00
Dinner to Police	6 00
Child's bonnet paid for	2 00
Railroad expenses paid juvenile band	5 70
Two canvas banners	21 00
Citric acid	4 60
Twenty-five pounds candy	5 00
Bats and balls	23 00
Knives and stone	1 25
Rubber foot-balls	6 00
Saucers	49 12
Towels and bean-bags	5 00
Cartage	10 00
Incidental expense	17 50
Total	$657 97

THE SICK CHILDREN.

Progress of the Organization for Visiting and Relieving the Poor—Details of Some of the Cases Visited Yesterday.

The organization of sick visitors throughout those parts of the City now under inspection is nearly perfected. There is, therfore, no doubt that a great amount of distress among poor and sickly children will be relieved during the coming week. The TIMES representatives are also busy in making arrangements for the thorough districting of the upper part of the City, especially where it is densely populated by the laboring classes, and it is expected that a complete organization will soon be effected.

The ladies and gentlemen who attended the meeting on Thursday evening in the school-room of St. John's Chapel, Varick-street, began their labors yesterday with earnestness. The TIMES representative placed at their disposal 250 fans, to be distributed among the sick. The office, at St. John's Church, was opened from 10 A. M. until after 1 P. M., and the clerk of the St. John's Guild, Mr. Henry Craig, was kept busy making out blanks for the supply of rice, milk, oat-meal, &c., and tickets for the doctor. In every case where a child is found sick, the mother is furnished with a notice for the doctor, who, on presentation, renders prompt attention. As a few hours' delay in cases of cholera infantum is often fatal to the child, this plan, it is hoped, may be the means of saving many lives. The visitors when they assemble in the evening, will make a formal report of the work done during the day, and their action will either be approved, or other directions given, as may be deemed advisable by the chief missionary, Mr. Wiswall. The faithful co-operation of these voluntary workers has been evidenced by the finding, before noon, yesterday, of two cases of suffering, the particulars of which are herewith briefly described:

At No. 28 Laight-street, while the religious services were yesterday being performed over the dead body of an infant, who died a few days ago from cholera infantum, information was received that another child, named Christopher Egan, aged ten months, was sick in an upper room. The house had formerly been a mansion, but was now sub-let in tenements, a large number of families residing therein. In two rooms was found the family of Michael Egan, a cooper, who, while at work, could not earn more than $15 per week. For these two rear rooms the grasping avarice of the agent required $13 per month, as "it was in a respectable locality." When the child fell sick, the mother, who had as much as she could do with her money to find food and clothing, and pay the rent, was unable to procure a doctor, and had to go to the Dispensary. With such an amount of sickness in the City, it may be easily imagined that a "simple case of cholera infantum" could not receive at the Dispensary doctor's hands that attention which it required, and the child was evidently failing daily. Dr. Thurman was at once informed, and has now charge of the case.

One of the visitors in the Eighth Ward, yesterday, found a child, named Ellen Hollman, aged sixteen months, who was sick with dysentery, at No. 37 Sullivan-street. The mother is a widow, her husband having been brought home dead from sun-stroke last Summer. As the widow had three children she was compelled to live in the front basement of this house, and even for this accommodation paid $7 50 per month. She endeavored to obtain a livelihood by taking in washing for truckmen, and since her child became sick part of this work had to be given up. Her boy, James, had been employed at a gold-beater's shop, but from the heat was taken sick, so the widow also lost his $3 per week, which had assisted her to maintain the three children. In this basement, the flooring of which was only kept from the earth by the joists or sleepers, the sick child was kept in a bed in the same room where the mother tried to do the ironing, and the heat of the old stove, added to that of the atmosphere, made the air of the place almost unbearable. Dr. Thurman was informed of the case, and the widow immediately supplied with milk, rice, groceries, medicines, &c., and a fan was placed in the hands of the sick child's sister so that she might keep the flies from the little patient. During the present week the child of Mrs. Ware, in the back basement of the same house, died for want of medical attention. When the widow received the order for the supplies, she thanked God, for, as she said, she "did not know what they were to do until she got the money that was coming to her on Saturday night."

Dr. Lang, while visiting the child, Joseph Smith, at No. 329 Delancey-street, found the father very ill. With the large family, and one child sick with the measles, the mother had more than enough to do to "keep the wolf from the door." The doctor at once turned his attention to the father, gave him the proper medicines, and yesterday the patient was much improved.

One of the most gratifying cases is that of Mary Daily, of No. 267 Elizabeth-street, a child who on Monday was considered in a dangerous condition from the heat, but who, under Dr. Lang's treatment, was enabled yesterday to go on the picnic with her mother.

The case of the family of Charles Spaeger was a sad one. The family consisted of father, mother, and seven children, all living in four rooms on the top floor of a tenement-house, No. 114 Stanton-street. Two children lay sick from the measles, and two others were somewhat affected by the heat. The mother, as the father was absent at his work as a picture-frame maker, had her hands full with her sick little ones, and could do but little to relieve them. The case was referred to Dr. Lang, who at once gave it prompt attention.

While passing through Stanton-street, yesterday, one of the TIMES representatives saw a little emaciated child in the arms of a young woman. The evidences of the destructive summer-complaint were plainly to be seen in the little fellow's face. The inquiry as to whether or not the child had a doctor, led to the reply that the physician had given up the case about two weeks ago, doubtless from the fear that his fee might not be forthcoming. The TIMES representative learned that the child's name was Albert Miller, residing at No. 150 Essex-street, and he at once directed the mother to take the child to Dr. Lang, who has the case now in his hands.

Thus progresses the work of relieving the sick, while the more healthy are being taken away from the City to breath a purer atmosphere. It is gratifying to state that great relief has been given to the sick children wherever visited, and the work, which is only just begun, will be continued faithfully while patients are to be found.

THE COTTON CROP.

Summary of the Report of the Department of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The following is a summary of the July cotton crop report of the Statistician of the Department of Agriculture: The past month has been generally favorable to cotton. Limited areas have been affected by drouth, but rains were quite general during the latter part of June. On the Atlantic Coasts showers have been so frequent and heavy since June 20 as to delay cultivation and promote the growth of weeds and grass. Before that date a season of comparative drouth of seven or eight weeks had been suffered in a portion of this district, while other parts represent the weather as having been uniformly favorable. The variation in rainfall during the past month has been considerable in the Atlantic States, ranging as follows at the stations reported from: 1.2 to 4.95 inches in Virginia; 1.75 to 5.49 in North Carolina; 1.4 to 3.95 in South Carolina; from 1.25 to 4.96 in Georgia; from 4. to 6. in Florida, and from 1.55 to 4.89 in Alabama. In the States on the Mississippi the rainfall has been abundant, the lowest records in the several States being from 2. to 4. inches, and the highest from 4.5 to 11. In Tennessee the range is from 2.64 inches to 10.63; in Louisiana, from 4.35 to 11.; in Texas, from 2.2 to 6.9; in Arkansas from 4 3 to 8.2. The States making averages lower than 100, the standard of good condition, are Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina, in which the average rainfall in May and June was light, and Arkansas, where injury has resulted from heavy and unseasonable rains. In all the other States the averages are above 100. The figures representing the condition are as follows: Virginia, 96; North Carolina, 94; South Carolina, 97; Georgia, 101; Florida, 102; Alabama, 106; Mississippi, 109; Louisiana, 103; Texas, 105; Arkansas, 95; Tennessee, 104. Taking into consideration the relative importance of the States in production, the general average of condition would be about 103. As a whole, the July returns of the present year present a higher average of condition than those of any previous reports, except in 1868.

Health and Disease—Address by Dr. Moreau Morris.

Dr. Moreau Morris addressed the Liberal Club, at Plimpton Hall, last evening, on "The Relations of Health and Disease to Sewerage and Drainage within the City of New-York." He referred to the defective house-sewers, and the want of under-ground drainage, as the sources of many varieties of diseases and of the worst fevers. Drainage and sewerage are entirely different, drainage referring to the drying out of subsoil, while sewerage is adapted to the uses of waste water of houses, and surface water of streets. Defects of waste-pipes, absence of traps in the pipes, and badly-constructed plumbing are some of the causes of disease in houses. After long drouth our sewers become filled with a pultaceous feculent mass, giving off poisonous gases, which are forced through the wastepipes of houses, into rooms to be inhaled. These gases cause fevers. Want of proper drainage in the original grading of streets, and digging of cellars, and filling of lots, now result in evaporation, and with it bringing up the gases of decomposition. Animal and vegetable decomposition produces these poisonous gases. In the country vegetable decomposition among vegetables in cellars, and want of proper drainage from houses, cause typhoid fever.

Addresses were also made by Drs. Stiles, Dotch, Lambert and Halleck. There was a very large attendance.

What Is It?

At 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a large wooden case was delivered by a truckman at Nos. 63 and 65 Beekman-street, the upper part of which is occupied by Farmer, Little & Co., type-founders. The case was addressed to that firm. The porter in charge of the building stated to a TIMES reporter that he did not know where the case came from, but that Mr. Little appeared to know all about it. The porter gathered from some conversation which Mr. Little had with two gentlemen who had called shortly after the delivery of the case, that it contained a dead body which was embalmed and inclosed in a metallic coffin; that it was to have been forwarded to Savannah, but was refused to be taken on board the steamer, and, fearing the body would not stand the sea-voyage, Mr. Little suggested that it be put into a vault in Green-Wood. The TIMES reporter examined the case but failed to find any indication from whence it came. He, however, discovered a pale red fluid oozing out of the case. The Health Officer, who had been notified and was in attendance, lavishly applied a disinfectant. The smell pervaded the surrounding atmosphere. The mystery will no doubt be explained today by Mr. Little.

Personal.

Congressman William H. Barnam, of Connecticut; Gen. Baird, of the United States Army, and Col. H. L. McComb, of Delaware, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. W. R. de Ville Urrutia, of the Spanish Legation, and Commander Carpenter, of the United States Navy, are at the Albemarle Hotel. Ex-Gov. Randolph of New-Jersey; Gen. J. H. Hammond, of St. Louis; C. A. Weed, of the New-Orleans *Times*, and Col. Chas. R. Cornwell, of Washington, are at the New-York Hotel. Hons. W. M. Sutton and H. D. Banks, of Virginia, are at the Grand Central Hotel. Gen. Jas. M. Scovill, of New-Jersey, Hon. H. B. Hurlburd, of Ohio, Hon. J. F. Joy, of Detroit, and Rev. Jas. Eells, of Cleveland, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Col. C. L. Best, of the United States Army, is at the Glenham Hotel. Commodore W. Reynolds, of the United States Navy, is at the Gilsey House. Gen. Roberts, of the United States Army, and Commander J. T. Edson, of the United States Navy, are at the Sturtevant House.

Jersey City Police Commissioners.

The Jersey City Board of Police Commissioners last evening held a special meeting to hear the reading of the opinion of the City Attorney, Mr. Wm. A. Lewis, upon the right of the Board still to hold their offices despite the conviction and sentence. The opinion is contrary to that given to Gov. Parker by the Attorney-General, Mr. Gilchrist. The City Attorney claims that the Commissioners having been chosen by the Legislature, the highest authority in the State, that body only is capable of removing them alone after impeachment; at the same time they can, for cause, be suspended from their offices by the Supreme Court. The opinion is entirely opposed to that of the Attorney-General, under which it is delivered. The Governor will appoint new Commissioners.

The Militia and the Procession Law.

At a meeting of the Board of Officers of the Eleventh Regiment, last night, Col. Vilmer presiding, a protest was received from Company A, against the action of the Police in arresting Capt. Brandeis for an alleged violation of the Procession law. The action of the Police was considered illegal, and a committee was appointed to submit the case to the Judge-Advocate, and take such other action as may be deemed necessary. The Committee was composed of Capt. Thomas Bussee, Major W. R. Oberman, Capt. W. H. Bummel, Capt. Ischer and Adjt. H. Sussmann.

The Division of the East Genesee Conference.

From the Rochester Express, July 17.

This morning a meeting of the Methodist preachers in this Presiding Elder's district was held in the North-street M. E. Church, to take into consideration the change made by the late General Conference in Brooklyn, by which the East Genesee Conference was divided, part of it being given to the Central New-York Conference and a part incorporated with the Genesee. Resolutions severely censuring the change were introduced, and a committee was appointed to consult with Hon. Henry R. Selden, and other counsel, concerning the legal aspects of the question. This Committee will report at the next district meeting, which will be held at Mt. Morris on the 14th of August.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Dr. Geo. Boyd, of the steam-ship Montreal, died suddenly on board the steamer, at Pier No. 45 North River, yesterday morning.

The decomposed remains of an unknown man were found yesterday floating in the East River at the foot of Thirty-first-street, and taken to the Morgue.

Ann McGinley was held for trial in the Tombs yesterday by Justice Hogan, for robbing John Collins, of No. 49 Mott-street, of $68 on Thursday night.

Christian Rall, a drunken German, thirty-four years of age, while suffering from delirium tremens, hung himself in his room, at No. 40 Mott-street, last night.

Jacob Shepherd, a cartman, in the employ of John J. Jones, the brewer, of No. 638 Sixth-street, was held for trial at Essex Market yesterday for embezzling $68 from his employer.

At 2 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire occurred on the third floor of the premises No. 207 Greene-street, occupied by Frederick Becker, carriage-builder; damage to stock, $500; insured.

In one of the most notorious of the Chatham-street dens, early yesterday morning, a man named John Clarke had his head cut open by a blow with a bottle, and no arrests were made.

Officer Thomas Dwyer, of the Twentieth Precinct, while crossing Broadway, at Bowling-green, yesterday afternoon, was run over by one of Westcott's express-wagons and badly injured.

The Department of Public Parks announce that, if the weather be fine, there will be music by the Central Park Band, on the Mall at the Central Park, today, commencing at 4 o'clock P. M.

Mary Callahan, a domestic, was yesterday committed, in default of $1,000 bail, by Justice Cox, for having stolen from the shop of Balthas Eberweire, No. 265 West Thirty-fifth-street, a piece of cloth valued at $93.

George Williams, who described himself as a shoe-maker, residing in Toledo, Ohio, was held for trial at the Tombs yesterday, for stealing $43 from the room of John W. McMahon, at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

John Neary, aged five years, died yesterday at his parents' residence, No. 322 East Twenty-second-street, from the effects of a wound from a pistol accidentally discharged by his brother James on the 1st inst.

Chas. J. Cole, aged twenty-seven, of No. 82 Meadow-street, Hoboken, N. J., attempted to commit suicide, yesterday, by jumping overboard at Pier No. 16 East River. He was rescued and taken home by his friends.

Michael Patterson, C. A. Parsmussel and Nicole P. Jansen, seamen, who were arrested for desertion from the Danish ship Sjollend, were yesterday committed to Ludlow-street Jail to await the action of the Danish Consul.

Inspector-General Nimmo, of the Treasury Department, arrived in this City yesterday, on a tour of inspection of the local Bureau of Boiler Inspectors. It is possible that an inspection will take place of all the ferry-boats on the East and North Rivers.

Justice Cox, at Jefferson Market, yesterday committed for trial Thomas Barclay, a car conductor, living on Tenth-avenue, for stealing $130 from Thomas Williams, of No. 127 Liberty-street, while the latter was asleep on a bench in Washington Park, Thursday evening.

Ralph D. Hine, a wool-broker, late of No. 22 Park-place, in this City, has absconded with a large amount of money. A reward of $1,000 is offered by the Police for his capture, and twenty-five per cent. on any moneys found in his possession. The matter is in the hands of Superintendent Kelso.

In reference to a report of a political meeting, which appeared in yesterday's issue, the proprietors of the club-house, No. 889 Third-avenue, deny that it is a gambling-house. They admit that some time ago gambling was carried on there, but that since they came into possession the house has been conducted with propriety.

An inquest was held by Coroner Young, yesterday, in the case of Alfred N. Dusenbury, who committed suicide on the previous evening, at his residence, No. 127 Waverley-place. The woman with whom he had been living, and the brother of deceased were examined, but no motive for the suicide could be adduced. A verdict of suicide by shooting was rendered.

A man covered with small-pox pustules walked into the office of Dr. E. H. Janes, City Sanitary Inspector, yesterday afternoon, causing a general stampede among the clerks and those who happened to be in the office. The man was sent to the hospital, and the office was thoroughly disinfected. Three cases of small-pox were reported from one house in Sheriff-street and two from one house in the upper part of the City.

During a fight which took place on Seventh-avenue, on Thursday evening, Joseph Sherry, of No. 448 West Thirty-eighth-street; James Brennan, of No. 432 West Fifty-second-street, John O'Neil, of No. 497 Seventh-avenue, and John Lively, of No. 448 Seventh-avenue, beat August Walter, of No. 147 West-street, and Thomas Conlan, of Eleventh-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street, in a terrible manner. Justice Cox locked the assailants up to await the result of Walter's injuries, and committed Patrick Bergen as a witness.

BROOKLYN.

Warrants were issued yesterday against seventeen parties for violating the Excise law.

Judge Benedict, yesterday, entered an order of condemnation and forfeiture against the brig Monte Christo.

John McGregor, John Tucker and John Mead, three Williamsburg burglars, were arrested yesterday and lodged in jail.

Thomas Malloy, cart-driver, was almost instantly killed, yesterday, by being run over by his own cart on Baltic-street.

Doherty's liquor-store, corner of Dykeman and Van Brunt streets, was nearly destroyed by fire at 10 o'clock last night.

James Lacy, aged nineteen years, was yesterday sentenced to the Penitentiary for four months for assaulting a young girl.

The Averill paint works, in Water-street, were damaged by fire early yesterday morning to the extent of $3,700 on stock and building.

The Water Commissioners have resolved to publish a statement of the condition and supply of water, for the benefit of the public.

Officers Ryan and Reardon, of the Central Squad, were yesterday fined ten days' pay and reprimanded for being slightly intoxicated at a picnic.

Judge Pratt has refused the application of Mrs. Anderson and Dr. Lucius Irish, indicted for the murder of Assessor Anderson, to be admitted to bail.

John Whalen was arrested yesterday on a charge of embezzling $514, which he had collected for Mr. Thomas McCombs, of No. 17 Barclay-street, New-York.

Bridget Donnelly, residing in Washington-avenue, near Douglass-street, ruptured a blood-vessel, while splitting wood, yesterday afternoon, and bled to death.

Officer O'Brien, of the Third Precinct, was on Thursday night badly beaten by William and Edward Broderick, while in the performance of his duty. The Brodericks were arrested.

Several members of the Baltimore City Council called upon Health Officer Cochrane, yesterday, with a view of learning something about the best method of removing and utilizing offal.

Andrew L. Bishop, who was tried on Thursday, before Judge Moore, on a charge of assaulting his wife with intent to kill, was found guilty by the jury of assault and battery, and was remanded until Tuesday next for sentence.

At a meeting of the Dry-goods Clerks' Early Closing Association, last night, the Committee reported that all the principal dry-goods houses in the city had agreed to close at 7 o'clock P. M. on and after Tuesday, July 23, Saturdays excepted.

STATEN ISLAND.

To-morrow the first services will be held in the new Methodist church at Pleasant Plains, by Rev. Mr. Griffith.

LONG ISLAND.

During the first sixteen days of July over 700 interments were made in the Lutheran Cemetery at Middle Village.

The remains of an unknown woman were found in Newtown Creek, yesterday afternoon. An inquest was held, but no facts relative to her name, or how she came in the water, were learned.

NEW-JERSEY.

John Rau, a lad eleven years old, was drowned at the Weehawken docks on Thursday evening.

Mr. Charles M. King, a well-known citizen of Morristown, died at his residence in that city yesterday.

A German, whose name is unknown, and who had been but a short time in this country, was drowned in the Passaic River at Belleville on Thursday night.

County Physician Dodd, of Newark, has ordered an inquest on the body of Henry Wagner, which was found in the Passaic River last week, and with whose disappearance there are connected some suspicious circumstances.

Louis Engleman, a German, imprisoned for atrocious assault, escaped from the Hudson County Penitentiary on Monday in some unexplained manner. Engleman is twenty-eight years old, five feet seven inches in height, light mustache, and weighs one hundred and fifty-six pounds.

In the case of the Judges of Election, Messrs. Vollers, Hannon and Robertson, in the Hudson County Court of Quarter Sessions, the jurors who have been out since three o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, had not agreed upon a verdict last evening. It is thought they will be discharged to-morrow.

In the case of the judges of election, Messrs. Vollers, Hannon and Robertson, in the Hudson County Court of Quarter Sessions, the jury came into Court last evening after an absence of over fifty hours, and, having been unable to agree, was discharged. On going out the jury stood six for acquittal to an equal number for conviction.

Duncan & Kelley yesterday took out warrants for the arrest of Street Commissioner Van Keuren and the men who by his orders on Wednesday night dismantled the blood fertilizing establishment at Communipaw. The warrants were yesterday placed in the hands of the Sheriff, but up to last evening none of them had been served, so far as is known.

The Schuetzenfest—Results of the Shooting.

Yesterday was the closing day of the opening fest at the new Schuetzen Park, at Union Hill. One hundred and sixty targets had been fired at, and the Committee had occupied all the previous night in arriving at the results of the shooting and in determining the winners of the several hundred prizes which were yesterday to be distributed. The close of the fest and distribution was witnessed by about 3,000 persons. In the bulls-eye shooting the first prize of a gold watch and chain, was won by John Rein, of New-York; second prize of $100 in gold by William Flemmer, of Newark, and the third and fourth prizes of an equal amount by John H. Dietzein, of New-York, and William Hays, of Newark. On the Union Target, open to all, $1,000 in gold was distributed on forty prizes ranging from $150 to $5. Fred. Hansen won the first prize of $150; Joseph Belcher and Philip Klein the second and third of $100 each, and George Weehan the fourth of $80. On the Target of Honor, $500 in silver was distributed in forty prizes, A. Morkey winning the first, C. Horney the second and B. Loudner and Hortung the third and fourth.

A large number of well-dressed workmen, who had not been engaged in the contest, were present. The music was furnished by forty-five pieces of the Ninth Regiment, New-York State National Guard Band. On the 23d inst. the Prussian Band will give a grand concert at the Schuetzen Park.

Suspected Foul Play.

County Physician Buck, of Hudson County, was yesterday notified of the finding of the body of an unknown man in Newark Bay, near Bayonne, on which were marks leading to the suspicion of foul play. The features are so badly disfigured by contact with the rocks and the body has been so long in the water as to be unrecognizable, but is apparently that of a middle-aged man. The body is dressed in a striped Summer coat, plaid pants and vest, and white under-clothing. Beyond this, there is nothing by which it can be identified. On one of the wrists is a tight bandage, with a loop, looking as if it might have been connected with a second bandage, the marks of which are seen on the other wrist. From this it is supposed that the man's hands must have been bound, and probably bound by some second party before the body was in the water. The case is in the hands of Coroner Viers for investigation.

Prostrated by the Heat.

The following cases of insolation were reported by the Police yesterday:

An unknown man, forty years of age, a native of Ireland, was found in Washington-street insensible. He was taken to the Park Hospital.

John Rut, a German emigrant, twenty-three years of age, at No. 31 Greenwich-street. Taken to Ward's Island Hospital.

Elizabeth Henerling, aged thirty, was prostrated in the street and taken to her home, No. 653 Washington-street.

An unknown man was found insensible on Seventh-avenue, between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth streets, and taken to Bellevue Hospital.

James Connelly, eighteen years, of No. 321 West Forty-seventh-street, was prostrated while at work at No. 111 East Thirty-sixth-street, and was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Michael McGoff, residing at No. 323 East Thirty-first-street, was found prostrated at the corner of Twenty-eighth-street and Third-avenue, and taken to Bellevue Hospital.

John Smith, thirty-five years, of No. 162 West Sixteenth-street, was found prostrated at the corner of Thirty-fourth-street and First-avenue, and taken to Bellevue Hospital.

The Working Men's Union—Election of Officers.

The Working Men's Union met last evening, and elected the following officers: Peter Daly, President; Isaac Wood, Vice President; D. S. Griffin, Corresponding Secretary; J. J. Colligan, Recording Secretary; Bernard Rice, Financial Secretary; Anthony Kelly, Treasurer, and Michael Ferguson, Sergeant-at-Arms. The report of the Secretary showed $293 01 received and $214 72 expended during the past term. Delegates from the Working Women's Fancy Goods Association were admitted.

City Meteorological Report.

The following observations show the temperature, yesterday, as recorded by Schultz & Warker, at the Central Park Mineral Springs:

Temperature.	7 A.M.	12 M.	3P.M.	6 P.M.
Degrees Fahrenheit	77	83	86	82
Stand of barometer in inch.	29.82	29.83	—	29.87

The following record will show the changes in the temperature, yesterday, with the average for the same, as indicated by the thermometer at Dickinson's drug store, No. 3 Park row: 3 A. M., 74; 6 A. M., 75; 9 A. M., 78; 12 M., 86; 3 P. M., 88; 6 P. M., 84; 9 P. M., 76; 12 M., 73; average temperature yesterday, 79.

Controller Green Orders the Pipe Men to be Paid.

The "Large-pipe Men," to the number of 227, headed by James McClusker, their foreman, called on the Controller yesterday, and demanded their pay, now six weeks in arrears. The Controller, though doubting the authority of the Department of Works to employ men by the day, said that as the men had been so employed and performed their work in good faith he would take the responsibility of ordering their immediate payment, and instructed the pay-master accordingly.

Passengers Sailed.

In steam-ship City of Washington, for Liverpool.—Arthur Williams, wife, infant and brother, Thos. W. King, Mr. Kirby, H. Dreialin, C. Daley, George Scott and wife, Mr. Hewson, John H. Owen and wife, P. Schipp, J. Gram, Robert Simpson, W. M. Nichors, Mrs. and Miss Bowman, Mrs. Balnson, W. Houston, Duncan Mitchell, Miss Mary Callaghan, Mr. Payne and wife, Mrs. E. H. Jackson, Mrs. C. Daley, Mrs. Burton.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises....4:45 | Sun sets......7:26 | Moon rises..8:04
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.7:20 | Gov. Island..8:09 | Hell Gate...9:31

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......FRIDAY, July 19.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Columbia, (Br.,) Mackay, Glasgow, Henderson & Bros.; Zodiac, Chapin, Newbern, N. C., Murray, Ferris & Co.; Charles Comstock, Drake, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs; M. Massey, Smith, Philadelphia; S. F. Phelps, Brown, Philadelphia.

Ship Nagpore, (Br.,) Trevellick, Liverpool, Chas. L. Wright & Co.

Barks Kosmos, (Ger.,) Meyer, Bremen, Tetens & Bockmann; Try Again, (Br.,) Davidson, Glasgow, J. C. McArthur & Sons; Armenia, Harding, Smyrna; St. Christofer, (Ger.,) Brandhoff, Sligo, Funch, Edye & Co.; Theo. Voss, (Ger.,) Gaite, Rostock, &c., Funch, Edye & Co.; Enterprise, (Dan.,) Mulder, Gibraltar for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.

Brigs Wiley Smith, (Br.,) Kelley, Aux Cayes, C. E. Staples & Co.; Eleanor Von Flotow, (Ger.,) Ahrens, Riga, Tetens & Bockmann; Nutvge, (Norw.,) Hoga, Odessa, &c., Tetens & Bockmann; Americus, Baas, Alexandria, (Egypt,) Hand & Swan.

Schrs. Adelia, (Br.,) Grady, St. John, N. B., Peter I. Nevius & Sons; J. C. Nash, Crowley, Port Johnson; Aurora Borealis, (Br.,) Harman, Elizabethport, P. I. Nevius & Sons; M. P. Harris, Crowley, Elizabethport; J. Williams, Morrell, Stamford, Stamford Manufacturing Co.; Dart, Johnson, Stamford; Abbie Perkins, (Br.,) Reynolds, Aux Cayes, Crandall, Berteaux, & Co.; Broadfield, Britt, St. Andrews, N. B., Simpson, Clapp & Co.; Constitution, Smith, Jacksonville, Jonas Smith & Co.; Commerce, Elliott, Newburyport; P. A. Saunders, Smith, Providence.

Sloops Wonder, Golden, Providence; Emperor, Derrick, New-Haven.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Weser, (N. G.,) Willigerod, Bremen July 6, via Southampton 9th, with mdse. and 702 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. First part of the passage had fresh westerly winds and rain weather to lat. 50 N., lon. 15 W.; from thence light variable winds to the Banks, and then continual light easterly winds and foggy weather.

Steam-ship Europa, (Br.) Campbell, Glasgow July 6, via Moville 7th, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros.

Steam-ship Volunteer, Bloodgood, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Bark Argentine, (of Bangor,) Atwood, Turk's Island 12 ds., with salt to Woodruff & Robinson—vessel to S. C. Lond & Co.

Bark Maggie L. Carville, (of St. John, N. B.,) Bissett, Hamburg 42 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Took the northern passage and had strong N. and N. E. gales up to lon. 40 W.; from thence light S. W. winds and thick fog; was 16 ds. W. of the Banks.

Bark August, (N. G.,) Ohrloff, Antwerp 50 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co.; took the northern passage and had fine weather up to the Banks; from thence 28 ds. with light S. W. winds and dense fog.

Bark Crest of the Wave, (of London,) Harris, London via Falmouth May 27, with mdse. to S. L. Merchant & Co.; took the northern passage, and had strong variable winds up to the Banks; from thence 20 ds. with light variable winds and calm with dense fog.

Brig Emeline, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Coles, Tusket, N. S., 14 ds., with piling to order—vessel to Boyd & Hincken; had light winds.

Schr. Sunbeam, Whitman, Montego Bay, Jam., 16 ds., with old iron, copper, &c., to S. De Cordova—vessel to Yates & Porterfield. Left no vessels.

Schr. Elva, (of Nassau,) Knowles, Eleuthera, 6 ds., with fruit to James Douglass.

Schr. John Randolph, Robbins, New-Bedford, for Elizabethport.

Schr. J. J. Harris, Hudson, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Ella Carlton, Bishop, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. M. R. Carlisle, Potter, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. S. A. Falconer, Wilson, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. R. W. Daly, Hoyt, Fall River, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Hannah Westbrook, Portland, with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Emma D. Finney, —— , Calais, with lumber to order.

Schr. Elizabeth B. Hogan, Newport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. W. S. Thompson, Connors, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. George & Isagar, Davis, New-Haven, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Isaac Merritt, Bates, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Treasure, Taylor, Somerset, for Elizabethport.

Schr. J. R. McFee, Wilson, Norwalk, for Elizabethport.

Schr. North Pacific, Eaton, Providence, for Eastport.

Schr. J. G. Fell, Nickerson, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. John Warren, Magat, Providence, for Eastport.

Schr. Memento, Nickerson, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Harriet Lewis, Conklin, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Cynthia Jane, Gardner, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. J. M. Freeman, Eldridge, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. J. L. Hess, Burgess, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. S. R. Thomas, Arnold, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Chauncey St. John, Parson, Bridgeport, for Eastport.

Schr. Clara Norton, Clay, Bridgeport, for Eastport.

Schr. J. E. Willetts, Baylis, Bridgeport, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Ontario, Barbour, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Edward Wootten, Young, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. R. S. Dean, Macomber, Taunton, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Florence, Wilcox, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Trenton, Bunker, Newport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Ed. S. Tyler, Edwards, Hartford, for Rondout.

Schr. Eagle, Chase, New-Bedford, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Old Zach, Beebe, New-London, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Minnie Kinnie, Parsons, Norwich, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Sparkling Sea, Potter, New-Haven, for Rondout.

Schr. S. W. Ponder, Thrasher, Taunton, for Rondout.

Schr. George Gillum, Murray, Bristol, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Sarah Lavinia, Baker, Norwich, for Newburg.

Schr. Liberty, Johnson, Norwalk, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Fakir, Knowles, Newport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Roamer, Foss, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Tryphena, Dotridge, Boston, for Rondout.

Schr. Fashion, Young, Providence, for Rondout.

Schrs. Fredonia, Sears, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Brazos, Oelber, Providence, for Newburg.

Schr. B. D. Pitts, Vail, Riverhead, for Albany.

Schr. Eliza, Ball, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Minquas, Heany, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Wm. D. Mangam, Chase, New-Bedford.

Schr. Hester, Davis, Portchester, for Albany.

Schr. Mist, Muney, New-Haven, for Trenton.

Schr. R. L. Kenny, Kelly, Rockport, Mass.

Schr. Gale, Warwick, Hartford, for Trenton.

Schr. S. M. Tyler, ——, Rockport, Mass.

Schr. John Goodspeed, Parker, Norwich.

Schr. Messenger, Dean, Taunton, for Rondout.

Schr. Mary Natt, Barker, New-Bedford.

Schr. Iona, Kendell, Mystic, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Van Buren, Seavey, Apponaug.

Schr. J. H. Marville, Quinlan, Stamford.

Schr. Hunter, Crane, Dighton, for Rondout.

Schr. C. P. Shultis, Young, Bridgeport.

Schr. Elisha Brooks, Hawkes, Bridgeport.

Schr. George Washington, Peck, Stamford.

Schr. Rebecca Knight, Bartlett, Virginia.

Schr. J. M. Vance, Bird, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. White Rock, Wilson, Bridgeport.

Schr. Phil Sheridan, Murphy, Fall River.

Schr. Haze, McName, Greenwich.

Schr. Abby Weld, Sylvester, New-London.

Schr. Evelyn, Berger, Stamford.

Schr. Julia A. Tate, Tate, Bridgeport.

Schr. B. H. Jones, Bayles, Fairhaven.

Schr. Chas Hazard, Clark, Bridgeport.

Schr. Escort, Small, Bridgeport.

Schr. S. S. Scranton, Pease, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Jas. Engles, Barker, New-Bedford.

Schr. Pointer, Nichols, Providence.

Schr. Mary Louisa, Snow, Providence.

Schr. Columbia, Mann, Bridgeport.

Schr. J. E. Earle, Earle, Bridgeport.

Schr. Belle, Simpson, Bridgeport.

Schr. Emerald, Decasto, Sag Harbor.

Schr. Nausett, Mayo, Orleans.

WIND—Sunset, N. W.; clear.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 19.—Arr. steamer McClellan, from Baltimore; ship Sattawa, from Calcutta; bark Young Turk, from Cadiz; bark Glenaladale, from Turk's Island; brig F. J. Henderson, from Port Johnson.

BOSTON, Mass., July 19.—Arr. steamer Saxon, from Philadelphia; brigs Venture, from Cienfuegos; W. H. Bickmore, from Alexandria.

Spoken July 3, in lat. 43 20, lon. 51 25, bark Victoria, from Ardrossan, for New-York.

CHARLESTON, July 19.—Sld. schr. Gulf Stream, for Philadelphia; bark Freir, for a port in Great Britain.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 19.—Sld. steamer Juniata, for Philadelphia; brig Frank Clark, for Camden, N. J.; schr. Early Bird, for Jacksonville.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 19.—Arr. bark Anna, from Glasgow; ship Humboldt, from Baltimore; bark Bonita, from Hamburg.

VINEYARD HAVEN, July 18.—Arr. schrs. Emma L. Gregory, Elizabethport, for Portland; Lookout, Hoboken, for do.; Hickman, Woodbridge, N. J., for Boston; Saxon, Empire, Marcellus, Rondout, for do.; Enterprise, Para, and Parepa, Hoboken, for do.; Howard Macomber, Port Johnson, for do.; Emma G. Edwards, C. W. May, Philadelphia, for do.; Admiral, Annie Megee, J. Cadwallader, do., for Salem; Mary J. Ward, do., for Portsmouth; James O'Donohue, Baltimore, for do.; U. G. Bird, Weehawken, for Lynn; Emma W. Day, Port Johnson, for South New-Market; Winslow Morse, Hoboken, for Bath; Milo, New-York, for St. George, N. B.; Mary B. Reeves, Calais, for New-Haven; Yankee Blade, Frankfort, for New-York; Jacob & William, Bangor, for do.; White Sea, Vinal Haven, for do.; Moselle, St. John, for orders (Norwich.)

Sld. all vessels bound W., except Yankee Blade, White Sea, Mary B. Reeves and Florence, wtg. orders.

July 19, sld. schrs. C. B. Wood, Enterprise, H. G. Bird, Milo, Howard Macomber, Admiral, C. W. May, Champion and Emma W. Day.

European Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, July 19.—The Cunard line steam-ship Cuba, Capt. Moodie, from New-York July 10, for Liverpool, touched at this port at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

QUEENSTOWN, July 19.—The Inman steam-ship City of Limerick, Capt. Lochead, from New-York July 4, arr. at this port at 12½ A. M. today, and shortly after proceeded for Liverpool.

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